hath befallen *Hades*, *Sheol*, *Inferi*: their generall ſignification of the world unſeen, hath by ignorance overſpreading former times, and by neglect of knowledge of tongs, bin much forgot, and ſuffered them to be uſually underſtood in the worſe part, as if they alwayes denoted the place of the damned. But now theſe miſts and fogges of errour are by Gods goodneſſe diſpelled, and the right meaning and ſenſe of theſe words cleared and juſtified by the atteſtation of Scripture, and the ancient Fathers both the Greek and Latine.

Thus have I anſwered the Objections againſt the going of Chriſts ſoule from his body on the croſſe to Heaven.

Now further it will bee more eaſily granted that his ſoule went to the manſions of bliſſe; if it bee well conſidered that *Hades* in the *Macedonian Dialect* doth ſignify uſually *Heaven*. For ſeeing the Macedonian victories made the Greek tong well known through a larg circuit of the world, their acceptation of this word, which God pleaſed to make uſe of in the New Teſtament, muſt doubtleſſe bee of good eſteem, and weight with the judicious. Now in what ſence they uſed the term Hades appears in the King of *Spaines* great Bible publiſhed by *Arias Montanus* a learned and judicious linguiſt. In the Greek and Latine Dictionary belonging to this Bible 'tis ſaid. *Hade Macedones vocant cælum*, The Macedonians call Heaven Hade. And *Ieronymus Megiſerus* (a man famous for his skill in many tongs) in his *Theſauro Polyglotto* puts Hade for Heaven in the Macedonian tong. And in his book of the Lords prayer in 50. languages in the Macedonian tong it runs thus. Our Father, which art in Hade. Thus as the uſe of Hades in the common Greek Dialect maks not againſt nor diſproves, ſo in the Macedonian Dialect it makes for and confirmes my Anſwer to the ſecond Queſtion.

And now having endevoured as breifly and perſpicuouſly, as I could, to diſcover the truth of the cheif points, which concern the ſubject undertaken, I humbly ſubmit, all that I have ſaid to the judgment of the learned and judicious: who for their skill are able, and for their ſtudy of the Truth will be ready to try and ſcan each particular here delivered, and approve and hold all that is found and warrantable. In which diſquiſition and triall, I beſeech the God of Truth to direct them for his own glory, the honour of Chriſt our Saviour, the prevention of offence to the Iewes, and the ſettling of peace in the Chriſtian Church about theſe points.

FINIS.

ERRATA, Pag. 2. lin. 6. grave were united---roſe again from the dead. pag 4. l. 38. conſequence. p. 6. l 13. diſtinguiſhed p. 7. l 11. texts p. 8. l. 25. witneſſe with. p. 10. l. 2. one Hyperb. and l. 33. Chriſt died. p. 12 l. 16. clad with.

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A VOYAGE INTO THE LEVANT.

A Briefe Relation of a Iourney, lately performed by Maſter *Henry Blunt* Gentleman, from *England* by the way of *Venice*, into *Dalmatia*, *Sclavonia*, *Boſnah*, *Hungary*, *Macedonia*, *Theſſaly*, *Thrace*, *Rhodes* and *Egypt*, unto *Gran Cairo*:

With particular obſervations concerning the moderne condition of the *Turkes*, and other people under that Empire.

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The third Edition.

LONDON,
Printed by *I. L.* for *Andrew Crooke*, and are to bee ſold at the ſigne of the *Beare* in *Pauls* Church-yard. 1638.

A VOYAGE INTO THE LEVANT.

1816. 15

A VOYAGE INTO THE *LEVANT*.

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INtellectuall Complexions have no desire so strong, as that of *knowledge*; nor is any knowledge unto man so certaine, and pertinent, as that of humane affaires: This *experience* advances best, in observing of people, whose *institutions* much differ from ours; for customes conformable to our owne, or to such wherewith wee are already acquainted, doe but repeate our old observations, with little acquist of new. So my former time spent in viewing *Italy*, *France*, and some little of *Spaine*, being countries of Christian institution, did but represent in a severall dresse, the effect of what I knew before.

Then seeing the customes of men are much swayed by their naturall dispositions, which are originally inspired and composed by the Climate whose ayre, and influence they receive, it seemes naturall, that

to our *North West* parts of the World, no people ſhould bee more averſe, and ſtrange of behaviour, then thoſe of the *South-East*: Moreover, thoſe parts being now poſſeſſed by the *Turkes*, who are the only moderne people, great in action, and whoſe Empire hath ſo ſuddenly invaded the World, and fixt it ſelfe ſuch firme foundations as no other ever did; I was of opinion, that hee who would behold theſe times in their greateſt glory, could not find a better *Scene* then *Turky*: theſe conſiderations ſent mee thither; where my generall purpoſe gave mee foure particular cares: Firſt, to obſerve the Religion, Manners, and Policie of the *Turkes*, not perfectly, (which were a taske for an Inhabitant rather then a paſſenger,) but ſo farre forth, as might ſatisfie this ſcruple, (to wit) whether to an unpartiall conceit, the *Turkiſh* way appeare abſolutely barbarous, as we are given to underſtand, or rather an other kind of civilitie, different from ours, but no leſſe pretending: Secondly, in ſome meaſure, to acquaint my ſelfe with thoſe other ſects which live under the *Turkes*, as *Greekes*, *Armenians*, *Freinks*, and *Zinganaes*, but eſpecially the *Iewes*; a race from all others ſo averſe both in nature and inſtitution, as glorying to ſingle it ſelfe out of the reſt of mankind, remaines obſtinate, contemptible, and famous: Thirdly, to ſee the *Turkiſh* Army, then going againſt *Poland*, and therein to note, whether their diſcipline *Military* encline to ours, or elſe bee of a new mould, though not without ſome touch, from the countries they have ſubdued; and whether it be of a frame apt to confront the Chriſtians, or not: The laſt and choice piece of my intent, was to view-

Gran-

Gran Cairo, and that for two cauſes; firſt, it being clearely the greateſt concourſe of Mankind in theſe times, and perhaps that ever was; there muſt needs be ſome proportionable ſpirit in the Government: for ſuch vaſte multitudes, and thoſe of wits ſo deeply malicious, would ſoone breede confuſion, famine, and utter deſolation, if in the *Turkiſh* domination there were nothing but ſottiſh ſenſualitie, as moſt *Chriſtians* conceive: Laſtly, becauſe *Egypt* is held to have beene the fountaine of all *Science*, and *Arts civill*, therefore I did hope to finde ſome ſparke of thoſe cinders not yet put out; or elſe in the extreme contrarietie, I ſhould receive an impreſſion as important, from the ocular view of ſo great a revolution; for above all other ſenſes, the eye having the moſt immediate, and quicke commerce with the ſoule, gives it a more ſmart touch then the reſt, leaving in the *fancy* ſomewhat unutterable; ſo that an eye witneſſe of things conceives them with an *imagination* more compleat, ſtrong, and intuitive, then hee can either apprehend, or deliver by way of relation; for relations are not only in great part falſe, out of the relaters miſ-information, vanitie, or intereſt; but which is unavoydable, their choice, and frame agrees more naturally with his judgement, whoſe iſſue they are, then with his readers; ſo as the reader is like one feaſted with diſhes fitter for another mans ſtomacke, then his owne: but a traveller takes with his eye, and eare, only ſuch *occurrencies* into obſervation, as his owne apprehenſion affects, and through that *ſympathy*, can digeſt them into an experience more naturall for himſelfe, then he could have done the notes of ano-

ther: Wherefore I desiring somewhat to informe my selfe of the *Turkish* Nation, would not sit downe with a booke knowledge thereof, but rather (through all the hazard and endurance of travell,) receive it from mine owne eye not dazled with any affection, prejudicacy, or mist of education, which preoccupate the minde, and delude it with partiall *ideas*, as with a false glasse, representing the *object* in colours, and proportions untrue: for the just censure of things is to be drawne from their *end* whereto they are aimed, without requiring them to our customes, and ordinances, or other impertinent respects, which they acknowledge not for their touch-stone: wherefore hee who passes through the severall educations of men, must not try them by his owne, but weyning his mind from all former habite of *opinion*, should as it were putting off the old man, come fresh and sincere to consider them: This preparation was the cause, why the superstition, policie, entertainements, diet, lodging, and other manners of the *Turkes*, never provoked mee so farre, as usually they doe those who catechize the world by their owne home; and this also barres these observations from appearing beyond my owne closet, for to a mind possest with any set doctrine, their unconformitie must needs make them seeme unsound, and extravagant, nor can they comply to a rule, by which they were not made. Nevertheless considering that *experience* forgotten is as if it never had beene, and knowing how much I ventured for it, as little as it is, I could not but esteeme it worth retaining in my owne memory, though not transferring to others: hereupon I have

in

in these lines registred to my selfe, whatsoever most tooke me in my journey from *Venice* into *Turky*.

First, I agreed with a *Ianizary* at *Venice*, to find mee Dyet, Horse, Coach, Passage, and all other usuall charges, as farre as *Constantinople*: Then upon the seventh of *May*, 1634. I embarqu'd on a *Venetian Gally* with a *Caravan* of *Turkes*, and *Iewes* bound for the *Levant*, not having any *Christian* with them besides my selfe: this occasion was right to my purpose; for the familiarity of bed, board, and passage together, is more opportune to disclose the customes of men, then a much longer habitation in Cities, where society is not so linkt, and behaviour more personate, then in travell, whose common sufferings endeare men, laying them open, and obnoxious to one another: The not having any other *Christian* in the *Caravan* gave mee two notable advantages: First, that no other mans errours could draw either hatred, or engagement upon mee; then I had a freedome of complying upon occasion of questions by them made; whereby I became all things to all men, which let me into the breasts of many.

The *Gally* lying that day and night in Port at *Lio*, set Sayle the next morne, and in 24. houres, arrived at *Rovinio* a *Venetian* Citie in *Istria*: it stands in a creeke of the *Adriatique*, upon a hill promontory which hath two thirds washed by the *Sea*; the *South-east* side joyned to the Continent; the soyle rocky, and baren, as all that side along the *Gulfe*; it is an hundred miles from *Venice*, and therefore being so farre within the *Gulfe*, is not fortified as against much danger, yet hath it a pretty wall, and fortresse with a small Garrison:

from

from thence wee came to *Zara*: this Citie ſtands in *Dalmatia*, and of all others within the Gulf, is by reaſon of the ſcituation, moſt apt to command the whole *Adriatique*, and therefore has formerly beene attempted by the *Turke*; wherefore the *Venetians* have fortified it extraordinarily, and now though in times of firme peace, keepe it with ſtrong companies both of Horſe and Foot: The *Generall* of the Horſe came in another *Gally* with us, he was firſt welcomed with a volley of great, and ſmall ſhot from the walls; then by three Nobles therein ſeverall Offices commanding, hee was accompanied to the *Townehall*, where his briefe Patent once read, he had the Staffe, & Precedency of his predeceſſour: after a dayes view of this place, we Sayled to *Spalatro* a City of *Sclavania*, kept by the *Venetians* as their onely *Emporium* plyed ſucceſſively with two *Gallies*, which carry betweene *Venice*, and that place, ſuch merchandize as are tranſported into *Turky*, or from thence brought in: it ſtands in a moſt pleaſant valley on the *South ſide* of great mountaines: in the wall toward the Sea, appeares a great remainder of a *gallery* in *Diocleſian* his Palace: *Southward* of the towne is the Sea which makes an open Port capable of ten, or twelve *Gallyes*; without is an unſecure Bay for great Ships, at the entrance above halfe a mile broad; yet not ſo renowned for the skill of *Octavius*, who chained it up, when hee beſieged *Salona*, as for the fierce reſolution of *Vulteius*, and his company there taken: in this Towne the *Venetians* allow the great *Turke* to take cuſtome of the *Merchandize*; whereupon there reſides his *Emir* or Treaſurer who payes him thirty five thouſand *Dollars* a yeare

yeare, as himselfe, and others told me: there are high walles, and strong companies to guard this City; yet I heard their chiefe safety to be in, having so unusefull, and small an *Haven*, wherefore the *Turke* esteemes *Spalatro* in effect, but as a land towne, nor so much worth as his present custome, and so covers it not like *Zara*, for if he did, he has a terrible advantage upon it, having taken from the *Venetians Clyssi*, not above foure miles off; which is the strongest land fortresse that I ever beheld.

At *Spalatro* having stayed three dayes, our *Caravan* was furnished with horses; the first journey we began about Sunset our lodging two miles of wee pitch'd upon a little hill, growne over with *Iuniper*, once the seat of *Salona* a city famous, for their bravery against *Octavius*; there is not now so much as a ruine left, excepting a poore piece of *Diocleſians aqueduct*: Hence wee passed the Hilles of *Dogliana* farre higher then the *Alpes*, and so steepe, as our descent for three dayes together, it was a greater precipice, then that halfe day his comming downe from Mount *Cenis*, into *Piemont*; having for the most part, rode thus nine dayes, wee came into a spacious, and fruitfull plaine, which at the *West*, where we entred, at least tenne miles over, is on the *North*, and *South* sides immured with ridges of easie, and pleasant hilles, still by degrees, streightning the plaine, till after sixe or seven miles riding, it growes not above a mile broad; there found wee the Citie *Saraih*, which extends from the one side, to the other, and takes up part of both Ascents; at the *East* end stands a castle upon a steepe rocke commanding the *Towne*, and passage

East-ward: This is the *Metropolis* of the kingdome of *Bosnah*: it is but meanely built, and not great, reckoning about foureſcore *Meſcheetoes*, and twenty thouſand houſes.

In my three dayes aboade, the moſt notable things I found, was the goodneſſe of the water, and vaſte, almoſt *gyant like* ſtature of the men, which with their bordring upon *Germany*, made mee ſuppoſe them to be the off-ſpring of thoſe old *Germans* noted by *Caſar*, & *Tacitus* for their huge ſize, which in other places, is now degenerate into the ordinary proportions of men: Hence at our departure, wee went along with the *Baſhaw* of *Bosnah* his troopes going for the warre of *Poland*; they were of Horſe, and foote betweene ſixe or ſeven thouſand, but went ſcattering: the *Baſhaw* not yet in perſon, and the taking leave of their friends, Spirited many with drinke, diſcontent, and inſolency; which made them fitter companie for the *Divell*, then for a *Chriſtian*: my ſelfe after many launces, aud knives threatned upon me, was invaded by a drunken *Ianizary*, whoſe iron Mace entangled in his other furniture gave mee time to flee among the Rocks, whereby I eſcaped untoucht: Thus marcht wee ten dayes through a hilly country, cold, not inhabited, and in a manner a continued Wood, moſt of *Pine* trees: at length wee reached *Valliovah*, a pretty little Towne upon the confines of *Hungary*, where the Campe ſtaying ſome dayes, we left them behind, and being to paſſe a wood neere the *Chriſtian* countrey, doubting it to bee (as confines are) full of Thieves, we divided our *Caravan* of ſixeſcore Horſe into two parts; halfe with the Perſons, and

Goods

Goods of leſt eſteeme, wee ſent a day before the reſt, that ſo the thieves having a booty, might bee gone before we came; which happened accordingly; they were robbed; one thiefe, and two of ours ſlaine; ſome hundred *dollars* worth of goods loſt: The next day we paſſed, and found ſixteene thieves, in a narrow paſſage, before whom, wee ſet a good guard of *Harquebuze*, and *Piſtols*, till the weaker ſort paſſed by: ſo in three dayes, we came ſafe to *Belgrada*.

This Citie anciently called *Taurunum*, or *Alba Græca*, was the *Metropolis* of *Hungary* till wonne by *Sultan Solyman* the ſecond, in the yeare 1525. it is one of the moſt pleaſant, ſtately, and commodious ſituations that I have ſeene: it ſtands moſt in a bottome encompaſſed *Eaſt-ward*, by gentle and pleaſant aſcents, employed in Orchards, or Vines, *South-ward* is an eaſie hill, part poſſeſt with buildings, the reſt a burying place of well-nigh three miles in compaſſe, ſo full of graves as one can bee by another: the *Weſt* End yeilds a right magnificent aſpect, by reaſon of an eminency of land jetting out further then the reſt, and bearing a goodly ſtrong *Caſtle* whoſe walles are two miles about, excellently fortified with a dry ditch, and out-workes: this *Caſtle* on the Weſt ſide is waſhed by the great River *Sava*, which on the North of the Citie, looſes it ſelfe in the *Danubius*, of old called *Iſter*, now *Duny*, and is held the greateſt River in the world, deepe and dangerous for Navigation, runnes Eaſt-ward, into the *Euxine* or *blacke Sea*, in its paſſage receiving fifty and odde Rivers, moſt of them navigable: two rarities I was told of this River, and with my own experience, found true:

one was that at mid-day, and mid-night, the ſtreame runnes ſlower by much then at other times; this they finde by the noyſe of thoſe Boat-milles, whereof there are about twenty, like thoſe upon the *Rhoane* at *Lyons*: their clakkers beate much ſlower, at thoſe times then elſe, which argues like difference in the motion of the wheele, and by conſequence of the ſtreame; the cauſe is neither any *refluxe*, nor ſtop of current by *winde* or otherwiſe, for there is no increaſe of water obſerved: The other wonder is that where thoſe two great *currents* meete, their waters mingle no more then water, and oyle; not that either floats above other, but joyne unmixed, ſo that neere the middle of the river, I have gone in a Boat, and taſted of the *Danuby* as cleare, and pure as a well, then putting my hand not an inch further, I have taken of the *Sava* as troubled as a ſtreet channell, taſting the gravell in my teeth; yet did it not taſte *unctious*, as I expected, but hath ſome other ſecret ground of the *antipathy* which though not eaſily found out, is very effectuall; for they run thus threeſcore miles together, and for a dayes journey, I have beene an eye witneſſe thereof.

The *Caſtle* is excellently furniſhed with Artilery, and at the entrance, there ſtands an *Arſenall* with ſome 40. or 50. faire Braſſe peeces, moſt bearing the Armes, and inſcription of *Ferdinand* the Emperour: that which to mee ſeemed ſtrangeſt in this *Caſtle*, (for I had free libertie to pry up, and downe) was a round Tower, called the *Zindana*, a crueltie not by them deviſed, and ſeldome practiſed, it is like old *Romes Gemonia*; the Tower is large, and round; but within

ſevered

ſevered into many ſquares of long beames, ſet on end about foure foot a ſunder; each beame was ſtuck frequent with great fleſh-hookes, the perſon condemned was naked let fall amongſt thoſe hookes, which gave him a quicke, or laſting miſery, as hee chanced to light: then at the bottome, the river is let in by *grates*, whereby all putrifaction was waſht away: Within this great *Caſtle*, is another little one, with workes of its owne; I had like to have miſcarried, with approaching the *entrance*, but the rude noiſe, and worſe lookes of the Guard, gave me a timely apprehenſion with ſudden paſſage, and humiliation to ſweeten them, and get off: for as I after learnt, there is kept great part of the *Gran Signior* his treaſure, to be ready when he warres on that ſide the *Empire*; it is death for any *Turke* or *Chriſtian* to enter; and the *Captaine* is never to goe forth without particular licence from the *Emperour*: Here the *Baſha* of *Temeſuar* joyning the people of *Buda*, and his owne, with thoſe of *Belgrado*, and *Boſnah*, they were held incamped on the *South-ſide* of the Towne, yet not ſo ſeverely, but the *Spahyes*, *Ianizaries*, and *Venturiers*, had leave to goe before to the generall *Rendivouz*, as they pleaſed, though moſt of them ſtayed to attend the *Baſhaes*; they there expected *Murath Baſha*; he five dayes after our arrivall, came in with few Foot, but foure thouſand Horſe, of the *Spahy Timariots*; ſuch brave Horſes, and Men ſo dextrous in the uſe of the Launce I had not ſeene: then was made publique Proclamation to hang all ſuch *Ianizaries*, as ſhould bee found behind theſe Forces: with them the next day we ſet forward for *Sophya*, which in twelve dayes.

we reacht: The *Bashaes* did not goe all in company, but setting forth about an houre, one after another, drew out their troopes in length, without confusion; not in much exact order of *File* and *Ranke*, as neere no enemie: in this and our former March, I much admired, that wee had a *Caravan* loaded with *Clothes*, *Silkes*, *Tissues*, and other rich commodities, were so safe, not onely in the maine Army, but in stragling troopes, amongst whom wee often wandred by reason of recovering the *Iewes* Sabbath; but I found the cause to bee the crueltie of *Iustice*; for thieves upon the way are empaled without delay, or mercy; and there was a *Saniacke* with two hundred Horse, who did nothing but coast up and downe the country, and every man who could not give a faire account of his being where he found him, was presently strangled, though not knowne to have offended: for their *justice* although not so rash as we suppose, yet will rather cut off two *innocent* men, then let one *offendor* escape; for in the execution of an innocent, they thinke if hee bee held guiltie, the *example* workes as well as if hee were guilty indeed; and where a constant denyall makes the *fact* doubted, in that execution, the resentment so violent terrifies the more; therefore to prevent disorders sometimes, in the beginnings of warre, *colourable* punishments are used, where *just* ones want: this speedy and remorseleſſe severity makes that when their great Armies lye about any Towne, or *passe*, no man is endamaged, or troubled to secure his goods; in which respect, it pretends more effect upon a bad age then our *Christian compassion*, which is so easily abused, as wee cannot raise

two,

two, or three *Companies* of Souldiers, but they pilfer, and rifle whereſoever they paſſe: wherein the want of cruelty upon *delinquents* cauſes much more oppreſſion of the *Innocent*, which is the greateſt crueltie of all: yet without their Army, there want not ſcandals; for in the way, wee paſſed by a *Palanga*, which is a Village fortified with mud walles againſt Theeves; where wee found a ſmall *Caravan* to have beene aſſaulted the day before, and divers remaining ſore wounded: for through all *Turkie*, eſpecially in places *deſert* there are many *Mountainers*, or *Outlawes*, like the wild *Iriſh*, who live upon ſpoyle, and are not held members of the State, but enemies, and uſed accordingly: In all our march, though I could not perceive much *diſcipline* as not neere an adverſe partie; yet I wondred to ſee ſuch a multitude ſo cleare of *confuſion*, *violence*, *want*, *ſickneſſe*, or any other *diſorder*; and though wee were almoſt threeſcore thouſand, and ſometimes found not a towne in 7. or 8. dayes; yet was there ſuch plenty of good *Biſket*, *Rice*, and *Mutton*, as whereſoever I paſſed up, and downe to view the *Spahyes*, and others in their tents, they would often make mee ſit, and eate with them very plentifull, and well: The ſeverall *Courts* of the *Baſhaes* were ſerved in great ſtate; each of them having three or foureſcore *Camels*, beſides ſixe or ſeven ſcore *Carts*, to carry the *Baggage*: and when the *Baſha* himſelfe tooke Horſe, hee had five or ſixe *Coaches*, covered with *Cloth of gold*, or rich *tapeſtry*, to carry his wives; ſome had with them *twelve* or *ſixteene*; the leaſt *ten*, who when they entred the Coach, there were men ſet on each ſide, holding up a

rowe

rowe of *tapestry*, to cover them from being seene by the people, although they were after the *Turkish* manner muffled that nothing but the eye could appeare: beside these wives, each *Basha* hath as many, or likely more *Catamites*, which are their serious loves; for their Wives are used (as the *Turkes* themselves told mee) but to dresse their meate, to Laundresse, and for reputation; The Boyes likely of twelve, or fourteene yeares old, some of them not above nine, or ten, are usually clad in *Velvet*, or *Scarlet*, withguilt *Scymitars*, and bravely mounted, with *sumptuous furniture*; to each of them a Souldier appointed, who walkes by his bridle, for his safetie: when they are all in order, there is excellent *Sherbets* given to any who will drinke; then the *Basha* takes Horse, before whom ride a doozen, or more, who with ugly Drums, brasse Dishes, and wind instruments, noise along most part of the Iourney: before all, there goe Officers, who pitch his Tent, where he shall dine or lodge: when meate is served up, especially at night, all the people give three great Shoutes: These are the chiefe ceremonies I remember.

That which secured, and emboldned my enquiry, and passage these twelve dayes march, was an accident the first night; which was thus: the *Campe* being pitch'd on the Shoare of *Danubius*, I went, (but timorously) to view the Service about *Murath Bashaes* Court, where one of his favorite Boyes espying mee to bee a Stranger, gave mee a Cup of *Sherbet*; I in thankes, and to make friends in Court, presented him with a Pocket *Looking Glasse*, in a little *Ivory* Case, with a *Combe*; such as are sold at *Westminster-hall* for foure

foure or five ſhillings a piece: The youth much taken therewith, ran, and ſhewed it to the *Baſhaw*, who preſently ſent for me, and making mee ſit, and drinke *Cauphe*, in his preſence, called for one that ſpake *Italian*; then demanding of my *condition*, *purpoſe*, *countrey*, and many other particulars, it was my fortune to hit his humour ſo right, as at laſt, hee asked if my Law did permit me to ſerve under them going againſt the *Polacke* who is a *Chriſtian*; promiſing with his hand upon his breaſt, that if I would, I ſhould bee inrolled of his Companies, funiſhed with a good Horſe, and of other neceſſaries be provided with the reſt of his Houſhold; I humbly thanked him for his favour, and told him that to an *Engliſhman* it was lawfull to ſerve under any who were in League with our *King*, and that our *King* had not onely a League with the *Gran Signior*, but continually held an *Embaſſadour* at his Court, eſteeming him the greateſt *Monarch* in the *VVorld:* ſo that my Service there, eſpecially if I behaved my ſelfe not unworthy of my *Nation*, would be exceedingly well received in *England*; and the *Polacke*, though in name a *Chriſtian*, yet of a *Sect*, which for *Idolatry*, and many other points, wee much abhorred: wherefore the *Engliſh* had of late, helpt the *Muſcovite* againſt him, and would be forwarder under the *Turkes*, whom we not only honored for their glorious actions in the world; but alſo loved, for the kinde *Commerce* of *Trade* which wee finde amongſt them: But as for my preſent engagement to the warre, with much ſorrow, I acknowledged my incapacity, by reaſon I wanted *language*; which would not only render me uncapable

Commands, and so *unserviceable*, but also endanger me in *tumults*, where I appearing a Stranger, and not able to expresse my affection, might bee mistaken, and used accordingly; wherefore I humbly entreated his Highnesse leave to follow my poore affaires, with an eternall *oblige* to *Blazon* this honourable favour wheresoever I came: He forthwith bade mee doe as liked me best; wherewith I tooke my leave, but had much confidence in his favour, and went often to observe his Court. In this journey we passed through a pretty little towne, called *Nisse*; where wee stayed while the *Iewes* kept their *Sabbaoth*: here a little before night, Wine having possest a *Ianizary*, and one other *Turke*, who rode in my Coach, they fell out with two countrey fellowes, and by violence tooke an Axe from one of them, not to rob him, but for present use thereof, which being done, I gave him his Axe againe, as not willing in that place, to have so much as the beholders part in a quarrell: These fellowes dogg'd us: the *Ianizary* they missed, but at mid-night came to our Coach where wee slept, and opened the cover; whereat I speaking in *Italian*, they knew mee; wherefore leaving mee, they drew the *Turke* by necke, and shoulders, and gave him two blowes with *Scymitars*, one over the arme, the other upon the head, in such sort as wee left him behind in great danger of death: they fled, I was found there all bloudy, and so taken, had surely the next day beene executed, but that within lesse then halfe an houre, the hurt person comming to his senses, cleared me, telling how it came, and by whom.

Thus in twelve dayes, wee came to *Sophya*, the chiefe

chiefe Citie (after the *Turkish* division) of *Bulgary*, but according to the other *Geographie*, it stands in *Macedonia*, upon the confines of *Thessaly*; nor hath it yet lost the old *Grecian* civilitie, for of all the *Cities* I ever passed either in *Christendome*, or without, I never saw any where a stranger is lesse troubled either with *affronts*, or *gaping*: it stands almost in the midst of a long, and fruitfull valley; on the *North side* about foure miles distant, runnes a ridge of low hils; *South-ward* three miles off stands an high, and steepe mountaine, where Snow appeares all the yeare: the *Iewes* and *Christians* have here the doores of their houses little above three foote high, which they told mee was, that, the *Turkes* might not bring in their Horses, who else would use them for Stables in their travell; which I noted for a signe of greater slavery then in other places.

Here is the Seate of the *Beglerbeg* or *Viceroy* of all *Greece*, by the *Turkes* called *Rumely*; with many brave *Meschectoes*, especially the great one in the middle of the *Towne*, and another on the *South-side*, with a magnificent *Colledge*: it hath many stately *Hanes* or *Kirevanserahes*, and exquisite *Bathes*, the principall hath a hot Fountaine: Here the businesse of our *Caravan* ended, nor had my *Ianizary* much desire to take any of new; for he naturally having more of the *Merchant* in him, then of the *Souldier*, would not go further for feare of being forced to the Warre; wherefore he stayed twenty dayes at *Sophya*, till the Campe was removed, and the *Gran Signior* returned to *Constantinople*; Thus I neither saw the *Emperours* Person, nor the maine body of the *Army*; only herein

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herein was my succesſe ſhort; as ſoone as the *Ianizary* thought the coaſt cleare, wee went foure *Coaches* in three dayes to *Potarzeeke*: the paſſage is famous for *Antiquities*: ſixteene, or eighteene miles *East-ward* of *Sophya*, we paſt over the Hill *Rhodope* where *Orpheus* lamented his *Euridice*: it hath divers inequalities of ground, none very ſteepe, all covered with Low Woods, now watched with divers, who by reaſon of the frequent robberies there committed, doe by little *Drums*, give the inhabitants warning of all ſuſpicious paſſengers: in the loweſt of thoſe deſcents runnes a little Brooke, of which I conjectured, and a learned *Iew* (to whom I owe moſt of my information) confirmed, that the old *Poets* had made the River *Strymon*, where the diſconſolate *Orpheus* was torne in pieces by the *Thracian Dames*; for that place hath ever beene uncertainely reckoned, to *Macedonia*, *Thrace*, and *Theſſaly*.

At laſt we came to an high, and large mountaine, of a dayes journey over; the *Iew* held it to bee the *Thermopylæ*; a place as ſtoutly conteſted for of old, as now the *Valtoline* with us; herewith hee told mee that *Eaſterne* cuſtome of wearing *Turbants* came from thence; and that how once the *Barbarous* people having the *Grecian Army* at a great advantage, there was no other remedy, but that ſome few ſhould make good that narrow paſſage, while the maine of the Army might eſcape away; there were brave Spirits who undertooke it; and knowing they went to an unevitable death, they had care of nothing but *Sepulture*, which of old was much regarded; wherefore each of them carryed his *winding*

ſheete

sheete wrapt about his head, and then with losse of their owne lives saved their fellowes: whereupon for an honourable memoriall of that exploit, the *Levantines* used to wrap *white linnen* about their *heads*, and the *fashion* so derived upon the *Turke*.

This may be the Story of *Leonidas* with his three hundred *Spartanes*, but corrupted by time, and tradition: when I had considered the passage, it seemed capable of his relation; and this might well bee the *Thermopylæ*, if they were so neere the *Philippick* Fields; for besides his confession; the tradition of divers there inhabiting, and all concordance of Stories assure us, that the *Champaigne* betweene this *Mountaine* and *Philippopolis*, of above fortie or fifty miles long, was from that Citie built by *Philip*, called *Campi Philippici*, famous for the *Roman* civill warres, there decided in *two* Battels; the first betweene *Cæsar* and *Pompey*; The other betweene *Augustus* and *Marke Antony*, against *Brutus* and *Cassius*: the Plaine, but that it is a Valley, much resembles our Downes of *Marleborough*, where the *Saxons*, as it is thought, had a great Battell: for just in that manner, there yet remained the heapes where the slaine were buried, and good part of the Trenches: the two Battels were fought sixteene or eighteene miles asunder, as appeares by the *Sepulchers*, and the *Trenches*; *Cæsars* was next the Hill; the other neerer *Philippopolis*: which for want of other authoritie, I conjectured thus; First, in *Cæsars* Battell there dyed but fifteene thousand, two hundred; in the other almost twice as many; this proportion is made good in the heaps, those toward *Philippopoli* being greater, and much

more in number then the other: then *Cæsar* Writes that after *Pompey*, and the maine of his Armie was fled, a residue not yet disperst retired to a hill sixe miles off, which had a River runne under it; This squares right with a hill on the *South-side* of *Potarzeeke*, a little Towne betweene the two *Camps*, and where my two dayes abode, gave me leasure to reade *Cæsar* his Commentary thereon, which on purpose I carryed to conferre upon the Place, for the better impression: This *Potarzeeke* had it not beene remarkeable for the place, was not worth mention; for it is but a small Towne reckoning not above foure thousand houses, but is very pleasant with hills, and a River *South ward*.

Hence wee passed *East-ward*, through the rest of the Plaine along the Monuments of *Brutus*, and *Cassius* his defeature: the *Tumuli* are many, some great, some small, more or lesse close together, as the slaughter hapned, and reach at least eight or nine miles in length, extending as it seemes the fight did, towards *Philippopolis*, now in *Turkish* called *Philibee*, where in two dayes we arrived.

A little before the *Citie*, on the *North side*, wee saw the *Gran Signior* his Stable of *Camels*, where is *Place*, and *Order* for five thousand *Camels*, which carry his provision when hee Wars on this side the Empire; and then the generall *Rendivouz* uses to bee in these *Philippick* Fields, now tearmed the Plaine of *Potarzeeke*, through which also runnes the River *Mariſſa*, in some places called *Hebrus*, shallow but very broad: over this River at the North entry of *Philibee*, is a vaste Wooden Bridge, more then a quarter of

of a mile long; Through the middeſt of this *Citie*, from North to South, runnes a ridge of rocky hilles, partly taken up with buildings; the reſt with Sepultures, among which I found a little *Greeke Chappell*, built in the old *Gentiliſme*; as a *Greeke* told mee, and it appeares alſo by the round forme, with equall diviſion of *Altars*; there remaines nothing remarkable: After five dayes ſtay, wee went foure dayes journey through many pretty Townes of *Thrace*, till we came to the chiefe *Citie* thereof, and one of the principall in all *Turky*: This is *Adrinople* in *Turkiſh Heidrianee*, of *Hadrian*, who repaired it: originally it was ſtyled *Oreſtæ* from its Founder; for as the *Greekes* there pretend, it was built by *Oreſtes* Sonne to *Agamemnon*: Vntill the conqueſt of *Conſtantinople*, it was the *Turkes* Emperiall Seate: North-Eaſt North, and North-Weſt, lye certaine low and eaſie hilles, among which glides the little River *Tuny*, from the North ſide of the Citie to the Weſt, where meeting a branch of the *Mariſſa*, it paſſes a mile or more South-Eaſt, where joyning with the other branch, it runs ſtately through the adjoyning Plaine, on which *Zerxes* firſt muſtered his vaſte Army, when he had paſſed the *Heleſpont*.

This City among divers other names, hath beene called *Trimontium*, becauſe it ſtands upon three little hilles, or rather one low Hill, with three eminencies; the middeſt is the higheſt, and largeſt, upon the toppe whereof, as the crowne, and glory of the other buildings, ſtands a ſtately *Meſchecto* built by *Sultan Solyman* the Second, with foure high, and curious *Spyres*, at each corner one, as the manner of *Turky* is;

not

not upon the *Church* like our *Steeples*, but from the *Ground*; each of them hath three rounds on the outside, for the *Prieſts* walke, and at the top a great *Globe*, and *halfe-moone* of Gold: The body of the *Meskeeto* like thoſe of *Conſtantinople* (though farre more curious) is at the bottome *quadrangular*, having foure Stories in heighth; the two uppermoſt ſo contracted, as that diviſion which quarters the two loweſt into foure *angles* a peece, caſts each of them into eight; at either *angle* of the upper ſtory is a great round *Pyramide*: they ſupport the roofe, in forme round, and eminent, all covered with Lead, upon the top whereof is ſet a *globe of Gold*, whereon ſtand a *golden pillar*, and an *halfe-moone*: at the bottome of this building are made tenne *conduits* with Cocks, on the *North ſide*, and as many on the *South*, for people to waſh before *Divine Service*; to which uſe alſo on the *Weſt-ſide*, in the *Church-yard* are thirty, or forty *Cocks* under a fountaine ſo *ſumptuous*, as excepting one at *Palermo*, I have not ſeene a better in *Chriſtendome*; on the *Eaſt-ſide* are the chiefe *Prieſts* lodgings, and garden; round the *Church-yard* are *Cloyſters*, *Bathes*, a *Colledge* with lodging for *Prieſts*, and other neceſſary *Offices*, all covered with large round *Tunnells* of *Lead*: This *edifice* is not great, but of ſtructure ſo *neate*, and that ſo advantaged by *ſcituation*, as renders it not only ſtately, and magnificent, but with ſuch a *delicacy* at I have not ſeene in any other place, no not in *Italy*: Beſide this *Meskeeto*, there is another brave one with foure *Spyres*, built by *Sultan Selym*, and many other of two a piece, with faire *Colledges*, *Cloyſters*, and *Bathes*, equall to the *Monaſteries*

steries of any one *Citie* in *Christendome*, for qualitie, though not in number: it hath also many faire *Hanes*, all covered in like manner; so likewise are their *Besestеins*, or *Exchanges*, whereof it hath foure or five, some not much inferiour to ours in *London*, especially one, which I guessed halfe a mile in length, and richly furnisht with Wares: the chiefe *Bridges* are foure, vaste, and high, all of Stone: from the *South-bridge* is the best view of the *Citie*, where it makes a gallant shew. There yet remaine the walles of the *old Towne*, which now containe the fourth, and worst part, inhabited by *Zinganaes*, *Christians*, *Iewes*, and others esteemed as refuse people: A little without the Citie *North-ward*, stands the *Gran Signior* his *Serraglio*, with a Parke walled, some three miles compasse: The *Palace* is very low, all covered with *Lead* rising up for a flat, into a sharpe round, and seemes but like a *Garden-house* for pleasure: it is kept by his *Agemoglans*, to entertaine, not only the *Gran Signior* but in his absence, any *Bashaes*, or other principall minister.

After ten dayes stay at *Andrinople*, we rode up and downe as businesse required, to *Burgaz*, *Churlo*, and divers other pretty Townes, all of them adorned with daintie *Meskeetoes*, *Colledges*, *Hospitals*, *Hanes*, and *Bridges*: for it is in *Turky* as in other Kingdomes; the neerer to the *Imperiall Citie*, the more stately is the countrey inhabited: having thus travelled sixe dayes, we came to *Selibree*, of old *Selymbria*; no great Towne, but bigger then the rest, and very ancient; the old *Castle* and *walles* not quite demolished: It stands upon the *South end* of a long,

but low hill: the other three points are encompaſſed by *Sea*, with a rocky, and unſafe Port; from whence on the other ſide of the *Bay*, you may diſcerne a round Hill, upon which remaine ſome ruines of the old Citie *Heraclea*: Here we ſtayed two dayes, then with ſome diverſion, in three more, wee reacht *Conſtantinople*: Thus had we made from *Spalatro* fifcie two dayes journey, and as many in ſeverall abodes; ever lodging upon the ground, for the moſt part, in open Field; and paſſing by land *fifteene* hundreth miles *Engliſh*; not in the direct way, for that had beene ſhorter, but as led by the buſineſſe of the *Iewes*, who were Patrons of the *Caravan*: *Conſtantinople* by the *Turkes* called *Stambole*, (which as they told mee ſignifies *faith*, and *plentie*) hath an uncertaine originall: is famous for its ruine under the Emperour *Severus*, and its reparation by *Conſtantine*: other times it hath beene ſackt, but finally *Anno*. 1453. loſt by another *Conſtantine*, as the former ſonne to another *Hellen*: in this loſſe it may bee ſaid to gaine; for it is ſince at an higher glory, then it had before, beeing made Head of a farre greater *Empire*: of old it was ever baited, by the *Thracians* on the one ſide, and *Grecians* on the other; but now it commands over both: I ſtayed here but five dayes, wherefore I had not leiſure for much obſervation: in this haſte, I put my thoughts upon two points; Firſt, to view the chiefe *publique ſights*, then to conſider the judgement of thoſe ancient *Emperors*, who ſo often thought of transferring the Seat of the *Empire* from *Rome*, thither: for the firſt; the *Emperours* Perſon I could not ſee, who was then at *Scutari* which is at it were

part

part of *Constantinople*, though severed by the mouth of the blacke Sea a mile over: The *Seraglio* I saw as farre as Strangers use, having accesse into the second Court: The building low, and outwardly but meane; with a low *Cloyster* of many small *pillars*: the inside I saw not; but an infinite swarme of *Officers*, and *Attendants* I found, with a *silence*, and *reverence*, so wonderfull, as shew'd in what awe they stand of their *Soveraigne*: A stones cast from the outermost entrance stands that famous *old Church Sancta Sophya*; thence went I to see the other *Meskeetoes* that of *Mahomet* the Second, who wonne the *Towne*; that of *Achmat* which is the most splendid of all; into that of *Sultan Solyman* I went to view it throughout, but found it no way equall to his other at *Andrinople*, which in my eye is much more Magnificent, then any of those at *Constantinople*: then saw I the *Egyptian Obelisk*, the *Brazen pillar* of three *Snakes*, the *aqueduct*, and many other things, with that horrid gap made by fire, *Anno*. 1633. where they report seventie thousand houses to have perished. The other, and chiefe part of my *contemplation*, consisted in the *scituation*; which of all places, that I ever beheld, is the most *apt*, to command the world; for by land it hath immediate commerce with *Greece*, *Thrace* and from *Scutari* with *Asia*: By Sea the *Pontus* or blacke Sea, and the *Marmora* or *Hellespont*, not onely furnish it with infinite store of Fish in Port; but readily carry their commodities abroad, and bring others home; and which is above all, the mouthes of both those Seas are so narrow as no passage can bee forced against the *Castles*; so as for *strength*, *plentie*,

and *commoditie*, no place can equall it: Then it ſtands almoſt in the middle of the World, and thereby capable of performing commands over many Countryes, without any great prejudice of diſtance; the want whereof cauſed that the authoritie of *Rome*, could never reach the *Parthians*, and hardly *Germany*, and raiſed that, that *maxime* left by *Auguſtus. coercendos Imperii terminos:* for hee who conſiders the ſudden accidents of *State*, with the difficulties of remote *Forces*, and other *diſpatches*, muſt needs acknowledge the neceſſitie of (as it were) a *Mathematicall* correſpondence from the *Center*, to the *Circumference*; this perhaps the *Crown* of *Spaine* finds too true; whoſe greatneſſe could not elſe in the skirts of its *Empire*, receive ſuch blowes, from ſuch *petty* enemies as it does. In that I obſerved no more of ſo great a *Citie*, I doe not much accuſe my ſelfe; for the chiefe time I had to view, was my firſt two dayes, when I lodged with the *Turkes*, in the *Hane* of *Mehemet Baſha*; afterward I ſhifted into *Chriſtian* habit, and went over to *Galata*, where I was very courteouſly entertained in the houſe of an *Engliſh Gentleman*, to whom I was recommended; Next after I had kiſſed the hands of the right Honourable, Sir *Peter Weych Lord Embaſſadour* for His *Majeſtie of England*, I tooke an inſtant opportunitie of paſſage for *Egypt*, upon the *Blacke Seas Fleet*, which three dayes after departed for *Alexandria*: here I found the company of a *French* Gentleman, and a *Flemiſh*; we embarqued upon the *Admirall Galeon*, hyring to our ſelves the *Gunners Roome*, of the Maſters thereof, who were two *Renegadoes* that ſpake good *Italian*; ſtraite wee ſet

Sayle

Sayle forth of the *Marmora*, downe the *Helleſpont* in all 86. Veſſels, in two dayes arrived at *Gallippoly*, ſo named of the *French*, whoſe fury hath many old *Monuments* in the *Levant*; here wee lay at Anchor that night, ſtaying for ſome *Commiſſions* which were to come after, or as I rather conjectured, for newes of the *Rhodian Gallyes*, which the next day met us a little below the *Caſtles*, to bee our Convoy againſt *Pyracy*, or *Chriſtians*: Some thirty miles beneath *Gallippoly* is the ſtreighteſt paſſage of the *Helleſpont*, not above halfe a mile broad; a place formerly famous for *Zerxes* his Bridge, but much more glorious in the loves of *Hero*, and *Leander*: Theſe Caſtles called the *Dardanelli*, command the *paſſage*, and are the ſecuritie of *Conſtantinople* on that ſide: That upon *Europe* anciently *Seſtos*, is made with two Towers, one within the other; the inmoſt higheſt, by reaſon of the riſing ground upon which they ſtand, each bearing the forme of three *Semi circles*, with the outwall *Triangular*: The other upon the *Aſian* Shoare, is farre ſtronger, ſtanding on the Mariſh levell; it is of forme ſquare, with foure round *Turrets*, at each corner one; in the middle before ſtands an high ſquare *Tower* commanding over all: This formerly was named *Abydos*, not that the buildings remaine the ſame, but often reedified in the ſame place: we paſſed ſo leiſurely as gave mee time to note the *Artillery*, which I found thinne aloft, but plentifull at the bottome upon the ground, looking out at ſeverall holes made in the foundation of the walles, which ſtriking in a levell, hits a Ship betweene wind and water, and is a plantation much more effectuall then that above.

About some fortie miles Sayle forth of that streight, on the *Asian side*, wee reacht *Cape Ianizar*, anciently *Promontorium Sigæum*, where *Troy* stood, of which nothing remaines to bee seene, but a piece of an old wall some fortie or fifty paces long, hard by the Sea, and therefore said by *Virgil* to have beene built by *Neptune*: So hath that famed Towne now put on *immortalitie*, having no *existence*, but in *Poetry*: whose fictions by complying with the fancy of man, uphold themselves beyond the *Realitie* of their *Subject*: Beside the conceit of such a *ruine*, I tooke care to consider the *judgement* of *Antiquity*, in the *Scituation*; which I finde not to have beene extraordinary, either for *pleasure*, *commoditie*, or *strength*: The *Promontory* makes an *angle* which hath two sides encompassed by *Sea*; from *South west* to *West*, with a compasse turning from *West* to *North*: on the other side lyes a barren sandy Plaine now termed *Troade*, which some fifteene or twenty miles from Sea, is environed by a ridge of *Hilles*, the most eminent whereof, the *Turkes* at this day call *Ide*, whereby I acknowledged it for that *Ida*, where *Prince Paris* retiring from all wise affaires of *State*, and *preferment* of *Court*, lived an *effeminate*, and *luxurious* life; which clad in *Fable*, fames him there to have preferred *Venus* before *Minerva*, and *Iuno*; and to have given her the *golden fruit* of his youth, for which shee favoured him in the Rape of *Hellen*; but because neither *Minerva* nor *Iuno* assisted that imprease, therefore it proved both unwise, and dishonourable: About two leagues *West-ward*, is the little *Iland Tenedos*, known for concealing the *Grecian* Navy at the taking

of

of *Troy*: hence sayled wee downe the *Archipelago*, through those *Ilands* so voyced for Antiquities--*Nullum sine nomine saxum*: Among them my eye selected *Samos*, *Scio*, and *Pathmos*; for the wind Steering larbord drave us within discovery thereof: *Samos* is the onely place in the World, under whose Rocks grow *Spunges*: The people from their infancie, are bred up with *dry Bisket*, and other extenuating Dyet, to make them extreme leane; then taking a *Spunge* wet in Oyle they hold it, part in their mouthes and part without, so goe they under water, where at first they cannot stay long, but after practise, some of the leanest stay above an houre and a halfe, even till all the Oyle of the Spunge bee corrupted; and by the Law of the *Iland*, none of that Trade is suffered to marry, untill hee have stayed halfe an houre under water; thus they gather Spunges from the bottome of rocks, more then an hundred fathom deepe; which with many other Stories of these *Ilands* was told mee by certaine *Greeks* in our *Galleon*: *Scio* is remarkable for *Masticke* not elsewhere found, and there onely upon the *South side* of the Hill, which I thought to be as a *plant* not enduring the cold *winds*, or contrary *vapors* of the *North*; They imputed it to S^t. *Theodors* teares lead that way to *Martyrdome*, yet unlesse he traversed much ground, many of those trees grow where hee never came: I applauded their *belieſe* but kept my owne: *Pathmos* is renowned for many actions of Saint *Iohn*: I fansied none, till the *Greekes* pointed out a *Rocke* under which they affirmed to bee a *Grot*, wherein hee wrote his *Apocalyps*: In some points things consecrate are imitated by the ordinay

wayes

wayes of men; to instance in prophane pieces, *Mahomet* was two yeares in a *Grot*, writing his *Alcoran*, the *Sybils* most lived and prophecied in *Grots*, as my selfe have seene hers at *Cumæ*, as also the study and habitation of *Virgil* in a *Grot*, at mount *Posilipo*; many old Oracles were delivered out of *Cavernes*, or *Grots*; in summe the highest fansies of men, have beene produced in such places; which in those who have no Divine credit, I impute, partly to the *privacy*, and *aspect* of those retreats, which being *gloomy*, *still*, and *solemne*, settle, and contract the minde into *profound* speculation; but especially to the qualitie of the *ayre*, a thing of maine importance to dispose the *wit*: the ayre of those rocky *Cavernes* is not so dampe and earthy, as that of dungeons, nor so immateriall, or wasting, to unsettle and transport the *phantasie*, as that above ground; but of a middle temper, wherewith it affects the braine in such a sort as is fittest to exercise its *intellectuall facultie*, to the heighth of what its *composition* beares: Thus after we had in eleven dayes passed the *Southerne*, and greatest part of *Vlysses* his ten yeares voyage, we came before *Rhodes*, at the *East end* of the *Iland* where we entred the *Wind-mill* Port; so named by reason of many *Wind-mills* standing before it; hard by is there another Port more inward, for the *Gallyes*, and of entrance so shallow, as is not capable of deepe Vessels: here we stayed three dayes, which gave me some view of the place, and that so much the more by being taken for a Spy; for in *Rhodes* is no pretence of Merchandize for a *Christian*; and but that my excuse of going upon wager into *Egypt* seemed possible, I had here beene lost: yet in

that

that *ſuſpicion*, ſome of them out of ſuch a bravery, as I had once before found in their *Campe*, ſhewed mee the *Palace* or *Fortreſſe* of the *Grand Maſter* formerly, with the *Out-workes*, and three great *deepe ditches*, all cut in the quicke rocke round the Caſtle, except one part where it joynes with the chiefe ſtreet: then they ſhewed mee a high window towards the *Weſt*, telling mee this Story; that when *Sultan Solyman* beſieged the Towne, there ſtood in that window, the *Gran Maſter*, with a *Nephew* of his, and a chiefe *Engeniere*; they conſidering the *Campe*, the *Engeniere* told him they were happy that the enemie knew not the advantage of ſuch a place pointing to the ſide of a hil, where certaine Wind-mills ſtand; for quoth hee, if they ſhould plant the Artillery there, we were loſt; herewith the young *Nephew* in hopes of preferment, tooke ſecretly ſome *Turkiſh* Arrowes, and from the window, ſhot them into the Campe, having firſt writ upon them this *diſcovery*, and his *name*: they being found, the advice was approved, and put in *execution*, which forced the *Towne* in three dayes to render: *Solyman* according to the Rule of *Princes* more *brave*, then *Politicke*, cauſed the Traitor to bee put to death: This *Citie* on the *Eaſt*, and *North*, is encompaſſed by Sea; the *South*, and *Weſt* joyne by land to the reſt of the *Iland*; it ſtands upon a little hill, reaching to the bottome thereof; it is foure miles from the old *Citie*, which ſtood upon a ſteepe high hill, where now remaine part of the walles, and a poore Village.

I tooke a Boate to view the place where the *Coloſſus* ſtood, at the entry of that Haven: there is not left

any remainder of that *Statue*; but the rocks whereon his footing was, are wide enough for two great *Ships* to passe both together: why the *Caveliers* did transfer their Seat from the old Citie, to the new, I could not learne, unlesse it were for the *Port*; which being obvious to all commers, they had rather occupy it themselves, then leave it to an *invader*: within the *Citie* the Armes of *France* are very frequent, the *Spanish*, and *Imperiall*, not in more then two or three places; ours not at all; whereby I proportioned the old *nationall* interesse in that order: The most egregious *Monuments* of any one *Grau Master*, is of *Peter d' Aubisson* a *French* man there, governing above two hundred yeares since: he amongst other notable works, built a round Tower, with many retired circles for *Combatants*: In the *Wall* before the *Haven*, to scowre the mouth thereof, he made two huge *Brasse* Pieces, so vaste as I never saw any *sixe Cannons*, whose mettall could make the least of them: In this *Iland* the Sunne is so *powerfull*, and *constant*, as it was anciently Dedicate to *Phœbus*: they have a kinde of Grape as bigge as a Damsen, and of that colour, the *Vines* if *watered* beare all the yeare, both ripe Grapes, halfe ripe, and knots; all together upon the same Vine: yet that they may not weare out too soone, they use to forbeare watering of them in *December*, and *Ianuary*, during which time they beare not, till after a while that they are watred againe: Vpon my first landing I had espyed among divers very *honourable Sepultures*, one more brave then the rest, and new; I enquired whose it was; a *Turke* not knowing whence I was, told me it was the *Captaine Basha*, slaine

ſlaine the yeare before by two *Engliſh Ships*; and therewith gave ſuch Language of our *Nation*, and threatning to all whom they ſhould light upon, as made me upon all demands profeſſe my ſelfe a *Scotchman*, which being a name unknowne to them, ſaved mee, nor did I ſuppoſe it any quitting of my Countrey, but rather a *retreat* from one corner to the other; and when they required more in particular, I intending my owne *ſafetie* more then their *inſtruction*, anſwered the truth both of my *King*, and *Countrey*, but in the old obſolete *Greeke*, and *Latine* titles, which was as darke to them as a diſcourſe of *Iſis*, and *Oſyris*; yet the third day, in the morning, I prying up and downe alone, met a *Turke* who in *Italian* told me, ah! are you an *Engliſhman*, and with a kinde of malicious poſture, laying his *foreſinger* under his eye, me thought he had the lookes of a deſigne, hee preſently departed, I got to my *Galleon*, and durſt goe to land no more: The next morne wee departed for *Alexandria* of *Egypt*, accompanied with ten ordinary *Gallyes* of *Rhodes*, and three old ones, which went to bee ſold for fewell: the weather although right in Sterne, grew ſo high, as the three old Galleys periſhed, two in the night with all their people, the third day in our ſight, but deſpairing by times made up to a *Galleon* neere ours, and ſaved ſuch of her men who were neither chained, nor otherwiſe encombred; after three dayes full Sayle wee arrived in *Port*; *Alexandria* firſt built by *Alexander* the Great, was after beautified by many, but eſecially by *Pompey*: it beares yet the Monuments of its ancient glory: Pillars in great number, and Size both above

ground, and below, moſt of *Porphyry*, and other *Marble* as firme: The ancient *Egyptians* had a cuſtome now not in uſe; that was to make as great a part of the houſe beneath ground as above: that below was the moſt coſtly with Pillars, and rich Pavements for refreſhment being their Summer habitation: the upper part had the vaſter pillars for ſhew, but not the neateſt: above all the reſt, there are three farre beyond any that I ever ſaw elſe-where: That of *Pompey* where his aſhes were laid, upon the rocky ſhore hard by where hee was ſlaine in a Boate at Sea: it is round, all of one ſtone, a kind of reddiſh gray Marble, ſo wonderfully vaſt, as made mee ſalute his memory with the Poets Propheticall hayle--*Templis auroque ſepultus-vilior umbra fores:* it ſtands upon a foure-ſquare rocky foundation on the South-ſide of the Towne without the Walles: Within on the North towards the Sea are two ſquare *Obeliskes* each of one entire ſtone full of *Egyptian Hyeroglipheks*, the one ſtanding the other fallen, I thinke either of them thrice as bigge as that at *Conſtantinople*, or the other at *Rome*, and therefore left behind as too heavy for tranſportation: neere theſe *Obeliskes*, are the ruines of *Cleopatraes* Palace high upon the ſhore, with the private Gate, whereat ſhee received her *Marke Antony* after their overthrow at *Actium*: two ſtones caſt further upon another rocke over the ſhore is yet a round Tower once part of *Alexanders* Palace, where yet in the walles remaines a paſſage of Bricke Pipes part of a *Ventiduct*: The Towne is now almoſt nothing but a white heape of ruines; eſpecially the Eaſt, and South parts: The walles were high, and frequently

frequently ſet with ſmall Turrets, but not very ſtrong except toward the Sea, where they ſtand upon great ſteepe rockes: The North, and Weſt are waſhed by the Sea, which makes two Ports, each in forme of a halfe-Moone: betweene them runnes a long narrow necke of land joyned once by a Bridge, but now made firme land, with that then an Iland called the *Pharos*: a place which in *Cæſars* judgement did command both the Port, and Towne; of which opinion the *Turkes* now are; and therefore contrary to their uſuall cuſtome, they have there built a brave new Caſtle, which anſwers another little one on the other point of the Haven: theſe command the entry broad at leaſt a mile, and halfe; but how it could bee done before *Artillery* came up as *Cæſar* affirmes I wonder; nor are the Bankes wider by time, as appeares by the walles, and old circuit of buildings upon the ſhoare; on the Weſt ſide of the *Pharos*, and under protection thereof, is the other Port onely for *Gallyes*, as too full of ſhelves, and rocks for deepe bottomes: Freſh water is brought to *Alexandria* in a large, and deepe channell cut by men, almoſt foureſcore miles, through the wilderneſſe to the *Nile*: this channell is dry till the *River* over-flowes, then runnes it into the *Citie*, but ſo low as they are forced to get it up by chained buckets, and wheeles drawne with *Oxen*; ſo it is conveighed, and kept in *Ciſternes*, whereof now there remaine but fixe hundred, of two thouſand at the firſt: The earth caſt out of thoſe *Ciſternes*, hath made two faire mounts, upon one whereof is ſet a Watch-Tower, to give warning of *Ships*: upon the South of the Towne lyes that vaſt ſandy

Plaine, great part taken up with the ſalt Lake *Mareotis*: *Eaſt-ward* not farre from the Sea, wee rode thorow a ſandy deſart, ſome 40. miles to *Roſſetto*: All *Egypt* where the *Nile* arrives not, is nothing but a whitiſh Sand bearing no graſſe, but two little weeds, called *Suhit*, and *Gazull*, which burnt to aſhes, and conveighed to *Venice*, make the fineſt *Chriſtall Glaſſes*: yet are there many ſorts of trees, nouriſhed by no moyſture, but the night dew which is abundant, for in *Egypt* it ſcarce raines once in three or foure ages: above all, infinite number of *Palmes* grow every where with *Dates* as bigge as both ones thumbs: In the Plaine, the wind drives the Sand into folds, like *Snow* with us; ſo as if any winde ſtirre, no tract of man, or beaſts laſts a quarter of an houre, wherefore to direct paſſengers, there are ſet up round Bricke pillars, five, or ſixe yards high, one within a mile of another, which put mee in minde of the *Iſraelites* being guided forth of *Egypt* by *Pillars*: Thus in a day, and a halfe, came we to *Roſſetto*, formerly *Canopus*; a pretty little Citie, it ſtands upon the *Nile*, foure miles from its entry into the Sea: once it was famous for all manner of Luxury; now it wants nothing thereto, but *Art*, and a *ſoft government*: Here wee hyred a Boat for *Gran Cairo*, 360. miles off: In five dayes we arrived, though againſt the ſtreame, and about the higheſt of the *Inundation*; for the North-Weſt winde helpt us well: All that long way, wee ſcarce paſſed foure miles, but wee founde a pretty Towne upon the bankes, likely one of each ſide, oppoſite; which if *Turkiſh* they were high built, of bricke or other firme ſtone, but if *Arabiſh*, and *Egyptian*,

tian, the houſes were moſt of mud, juſt in forme of *Bee-hives*: The *Nile* at the higheſt is ordinary neere a mile, and a quarter over, ſometimes making a great plaſh of profitable ground; much benefit of the overflow is made by ditches, and Gardens, watred with wheeles drawne by *Oxen*: as farre as the river waters, is a blacke mould ſo fruitfull, as they doe but throw in the ſeed, and have foure rich harveſts, in leſſe then foure moneths: moſt part of the Bankes, is ſet with dainty *Sugar Canes*, *Flaxe*, and *Rice*: In the way, the winde tailing, our Water-men drawing the Boat with ropes from land, there came ſixe of the wild *Arabs*, five on *Horſebacke*, one a foot; each with a *Launce*, which they can uſe in hand, or dart, very dextrouſly; our Boat-men rogues of the ſame race, ſtood ſtill, that they might take the ropes, whereat the *Ianizary*, a ſtout, and honeſt *Turke* diſcharged his *Harquebuze* at the Horſemen, who wheeling about, came ſpeedily againe, where finding two of us with Piſtols, guarding the ropes, and awing our Boatmen, they durſt not come on; nor were they ſudden in flight, but that the *Ianizary* let flee once more, and as ſeemed to us, tufted through one of their *Turbants*; then away they ran: Finally wee arrived at that part of *Gran Cairo* called *Bulakho*, where we got direction to the Palace of a *Venetian* Gentleman the *Illuſtriſſimo Signior Santo Seghezzi*, whoſe noble way of living gives reputation to his Country, and protection to all Travellers in thoſe parts: here my late companions ſtayed but few dayes; for over-come with *heat*, and ſpirited by *devotion*, they haſtned to returne by *Ieruſalem*: I not ſo impatient of the Climate, nor loving

loving company of *Christians* in *Turky*, and but reasonably affected to *reliques*, left them, and presumed to receive a longer entertainement: whereto I found an invitall freely noble of it selfe, and with much regard to an honourable recommendation of mee sent by his *Excellence* the Lord *Embassador* of *Holland* at *Constantinople*, Sir *Cornelius Haga*; who having known my kinsman Sir *Iames Blount*, and some others of our name: was pleased in mee, to honour their *memory*: Here my abode in a Family which had there beene resident twenty five yeares, informed mee of many things, with much certaintie: First, I must remember things upon *record* constantly renewed in *office*, as the multitude of the *Meskeetoes*, that is, *Churches*, and *Chappels* five and thirty thousand; then the noted streets, foure and twenty thousand, besides petty turnings, and divisions; some of those streets I have found two miles in length, some not a quarter so long: every one of them is lockt up in the night, with a doore at each end, and *guarded* by a *Musketier*, whereby *fire*, *robberies*, *tumults*, and other *disorders* are prevented.

Without the *Citie*, toward the *wilderneſse*, to stop sudden incursions of the *Arabs* from abroad, there Watch on Horse-backe foure *Saniacks*, with each of them a *thousand* Horsemen: Thus is this Citie every night in the yeare, guarded with eight and twenty thousand men.

These *extravagant* proportions, argued such a *Size* of the maine *body*, as made mee desire an entire *view* thereof; which I got in severall places, but best of all from the top of the *Castle*, which is founded upon

upon a rocky *aſcent*, on the *Eaſt* ſide of the citie: it is not quite decayed, nor diligently kept: but held rather as the *Baſhaes* Palace, then a *Fortreſſe*? nor did I diſcerne any *Artillery* therein: it was built by the old *Soldans*, and their *Mamalukes*, and that in ſuch a ſort, as teſtifies their government to have beene *tyranous*, and *ſtately*: there yet remaine in one arched place, fortie pillars of *Porphiry* as bigge as thoſe two of Saint *Markes* at *Venize*: at the foot of this hill is a place, ſome halfe a miſe long, where they *exerciſe* their great *Horſe*; hard by ſtands a little Houſe, and Garden all under the *Caſtles* view, therein the *Baſhaes* of *Gran Cairo*, when depoſed are kept, untill they are either *preferred*, or *ſtrangled*: So *Potent* is that *Office* eſteemed, and ſo full of *State ſecrets*, as may not be left unaſſured, but by *Satisfaction*, or *Death*: beyond this *Caſtle*, lyes the Plaine ſandy deſart, which encompaſſes the *Eaſt*, *North*, and *Northweſt* of the *Citie*: from the *Caſtle*, to the *Nile* ſome three miles through old *Cairo*, extends an *aqueduct* farre more *ſtately*, and *vaſte*, then either that of *Conſtantinople*, or the other, at *Rome*: The *Nile* runnes along the *South* of the Towne to the *Weſt*: making at its firſt arrivall, a daintie little *Iland*, where amongſt many fine buildings, ſtand the *Nilſcope*: which is a little *Caſtle*, wherein is ſet a pillar, with ſeverall notes declaring the *inundation* all over *Egypt*, according to each degree, which the water reaches upon the piller; Then they foreſee the future yeares *encreaſe*, and rate proviſion accordingly.

The day when the floud begins, is conſtantly the Summer *Solſtice*, the increaſe is uſually betweene

foureſcore, and a hundred dayes: then ſuddenly it abates, and by the end of *November*, is within its narroweſt Bankes, about a quarter of a mile broad: The cauſe of this admirable *Inundation*, I am not credulous enough to underſtand; The whole circuit of the *Citie* ſeemed to mee betweene five and thirty, or forty *miles*; a *Venetian* who was with mee, affirmed it to bee much more, hee proportioned *Italian* meaſure, I *Engliſh*: This large compaſſe helps other *concurrencies* to juſtifie the *Turkiſh* reports, how that after *Selim* his firſt entry of the *Towne*, he ſpent 4. dayes in Combate before he paſſed quite thorow: Thoſe Relations which reſtraine *Cairo*, intend but of one principall part thereof named *Elkhayre* from the *Founders* habitation therein, according to which diviſion, that *Burgh* is but one of five principal, beſide ten, or eleven more of leſſe name, and all joyned as *London*, and *Weſtminſter*: This *Citie* is built after the *Egyptian* manner, *high*, and of large ruffe ſtone, part of *Bricke*, the *ſtreets narrow*: it hath not beene yet above an hundred yeares, in the *Turkes* poſſeſſion, wherefore the old buildings remaine; but as they decay, the new beginne to be after the *Turkiſh* manner. *poore*, *low*, *much of mud*, and *timber*: Yet of the *moderne Fabrickes*, muſt I except divers new *Pallaces*, which I there have ſeene, both of *Turkes*, and ſuch *Egyptians*, as moſt engage againſt their owne *Countrey*, and ſo flouriſh in its *oppreſſion*: I have oft gone to view them, and their *entertainements*, ſometimes attending the *Illuſtriſſimo* with whom I lived, otherwhiles accompanied with ſome of his *Gentlemen*: The *Palaces* I found *vaſte*, and *high*, no ſtate or flouriſh outwardly:

the

the first Court *Spacious*, set with faire trees for *shade*, where were severall *beasts*, and *birds* rare, and wonderfull even in those parts; the inner Court joyned to delicious *Gardens* watered with *fountaines*, and *rivelets*; beside the infinite varietie of strange *Plants*, there wanted no shade, from trees of *Cassia*, *Oranges*, *Lemons*, *Figs* of *Pharaoh*, *Tamarinds*, *Palmes*, and others; amongst which passe very frequent *Cameleons*: The entry into the house, and all the roomes throughout are paved with many severall coloured *Marbles*, put into fine figures, so likewise are the *walles*, but in *Mosaike* of a lesse cut: The Roofe layed with t'hwart beames, a foot, and halfe distant, all *carved*, *great*, and double *gilt*: The *windowes* with grates of *Iron*, few with *Glasse*, as not desiring to keepe out the *wind*, and to avoyd the *glimmering* of the *Sunne*, which in those hot countryes, *Glasse* would breake with too much *dazeling* upon the eye: The floore is made with some *elevations* a foot high, where they sit to *eate*, and *drinke*; those are covered with *rich Tapestry*; the lower *pavement* is to walke upon, where in the chiefe *dining Chamber*, according to the *capacitie* of the roome, is made one or more richly *gilt fountaines* in the upper end of the Chamber, which through secret *Pipes*, supplyes in the middle of the roome, a daintie *Poole*, either round, foure square, triangular, or of other figure, as the place requires; usually twentie or twentie foure yards about, and almost two in depth: so neatly kept; the water so cleare, as makes apparent the exquisite *Mosaik* at the bottome; herein are preserved a kinde of fish of two or three foot long, like *Barbells*, which have oft taken bread out of my

hand, ſucking it from my fingers, at top of the water; But that which to mee ſeemed more *Magnificent* then all this, was my *entertainement*: entring one of theſe Roomes, I ſaw at the upper end, amongſt others ſitting croſſe-legg'd the *Lord* of the *Palace*, who beckoning to me to come, I firſt put off my *Shooes*, as the reſt had done; then bowing often, with my hand upon my breaſt, came neere, where he making me ſit downe, there attended ten or twelve handſome young *Pages* all clad in *Scarlet*, with crooked *Daggers*, and *Scymitars* richly gilt: foure of them came with a ſheete of *Taffaty*, and covered mee; another held a golden *Incenſe* with rich *perfume*, wherewith being a little *ſmoked* they tooke all away; next came two with ſweet *water*, and *beſprinkled* mee: after that, one brought a *Porcelane* diſh of *Cauphe*, which when I had dranke, another ſerved up a draught of excellent *Sherbet*: Then began diſcourſe, which paſſed by *interpreter*, by reaſon of my ignorance in the *Arabicke* there ſpoken: In their queſtions, and replyes, I noted the *Egyptians* to have a touch of the *Merchant*, or *Iew*, with a ſpirit not ſo *Souldier-like*, and open, as the *Turkes*; but more *diſcerning*, and *pertinent*: in ſome remote part of the houſe, they have their ſtable of *Horſes*, ſuch for *ſhape*, as they ſay, are not in the world, and I eaſily beleeve it, but *unuſefull* in other *Countryes*, by reaſon of their tender *hooſes* never uſed to any ground but *Sand*: They have one ſort of a *peculiar* race, not a jot outwardly different from other *Horſes*, not alwayes the *handſomeſt*; but they are rare; and in ſuch eſteeme, as there is an *Officer* appointed to ſee the *Fole*, when any of that race is *Foled*

to

to *Regiſter* it, with the *colour*, and to take *teſtimony* of the right brood; one of theſe at three yeares old, is *ordinarily* ſold for a *thouſand peeces* of *eight*, ſometimes more: the reaſon is becauſe they will runne, without *eating* or *drinking* one jot, foure dayes, and nights together; which ſome *Egyptians* wound about, the body, and helpt with little *meate*, and leſſe *ſleepe*, are able to ride; this is of infinite *conſequence* upon ſudden *diſpatches*, to paſſe the wilderneſſe, where neither *water*, nor *graſſe* is found: from theſe perhaps grew the Fable of thoſe *Pardo Cameli*, or *Dromedaryes*; for ſeldome does any *raritie* of *Nature*, eſcape the *fabulous attaques* of *fancy*: There are many ſpacious places in the *Citie*, which in the Rivers overflow, are daintie Pooles called *Byrkhaes*, and of great refreſhment, as alſo the *Calhis*, which is a Channell cut through part of the *Citie*, from the *Nile*, into a Plaine, on the *North*, where it makes a fruitfull plaſh of at leaſt ten, or twelue mile compaſſe, affording alſo many *rivelets* to the *Gardens*; in theſe *Byrkhaes*, and *Calhis*, towards evening, are many hundreds waſhing themſelves, in the meane while divers paſſe up, and down with *Pipes*, & *Roguy Fidles*, in Boats, full of *Fruits*, *Sherbets*, and good *banqueting ſtuffe* to ſell; after the *Rivers* fall, thoſe places are greene for a while, then burne to ſand. Notwithſtanding the exceſſive compaſſe of this *Citie*, it is populous beyond all *proportion*; for as wee rid up, and downe, the principall Streets were ſo *throng'd* with people, as the Maſters of our *Aſſes*, went alwayes before, ſhoving, and crying *Bdaharack*, that is, make roome; ſuch infinite ſwarmes of *Arabs*, and *Indians* flocke to

the plentie, and pleaſures of *Gran Cairo*; ſo as I there heard from divers honourable perſons, that not long ſince, they had a plague, which in one yeare ſwept away *eighteene hundred thouſand, and odde*, yet within leſſe then five yeares after, there was more throng of people, then ever they had knowne: All diſeaſes there are rifer in Winter; eſpecially the *plague*, which at the Summer *Solſtice* ſuddenly ceaſes.

When the *winde* ſits *South-ward*, (whether it bee the *Spices* of *Ethiopia*, or not, is uncertaine,) it is ſo odoriferous as any *Spaniſh* Glove, and ſo hot, as when it held long, it ſo corrupted my *ſtomacke*, as till the winde changed, no meate went thorow mee, ſometimes nine or ten dayes together: on the *South end* of the *Citie*, is yet remaining the round *Tower*, wherein *Pharaohs* daughter lived, when ſhee found *Moſes* in the *River*, which runnes not above a Bowes ſhoot off: hard by are *Ioſephs* ſeven *Granaries*, or rather ſome of their *ruined* walles left, and foure of them ſo repaired, as ſerve to keepe the *publique* corne: Three or foure miles out of Towne *Northward*, is a place called *Materea*, with a *Tree* of *Pharaohs Figs*, under which Fame goes, that the *Virgin Mary* reſted with *Chriſt* in her lappe, and waſhed him in a well thereby, when the feare of *Herod* made her flye into *Egypt*: there is in memory thereof, a *Chappell* built of no long time; me thoughts the *Tree* ſeemed the *oldeſt* in the *Garden*, and ſo moſt probably choſe for the *Story*: I asked my *Ianizary* how long thoſe kinde of Fig-trees uſed to laſt: hee told mee halfe an hundred yeares, or there about: yet I noted that if this tree ſhould faile, nevertheleſſe that place hath many

others

others of the ſame kinde, ready to take the *reputation* upon them: many rarities of living creatures I ſaw in *Gran Cairo*: but the moſt *ingenious* was a neſt of foure-legg'd *Serpents*, of two foot long, blacke, and ugly, kept by a *Frenchman*, who when he came to handle them, they would not endure him but ranne, and hid in their *hole*: then would hee take his *Citterne*, and play upon it; they hearing the *Muſique*, came all crawling to his feet, and began to climbe up him, till he gave over playing, then away they ran: Nor is this ſtranger in *Nature*, to ſee ſuch creatures delight in *ſounds* delightfull to us, then to ſee them *reliſh* ſuch *meats*, as reliſh with us: the *one* argues a *Conformitie* to our *compoſition* in one of our *ſenſes*; the other in another.

Twelve miles *South-weſt* of the *Citie*, on the other ſide of the *River*, ſtand the three oldeſt, and yet moſt entire *Pyramides*: The largeſt I entred into, downe a *deſcent*, ſome thirtie paces, then creeping through a paſſage almoſt choaked up with ſand, wee found a darke aſcent through a paſſage betweene great *Marble* ſtones, without ſtayres, only little footing cut on each ſide; here we paſt with every one a *Candle* in one hand, and a *piſtoll* in the other, for feare of *rogues*, who often murther, and rifle in thoſe *Cavernes*: I found two large, ſquare Chambers in the middle; the one emptie, the other had in the midſt, a *Sepulture* open, and emptie, about a yard and an halfe high, as much wide, and within not above two yards long: the Stone ſeemes a kinde of red *Porphyrie*, but is not, for it ſounds better then a *Bell*: it is fixt in the foundation, nor can ever be borne away, as too bigge for the

the paſſage: This being the ancienteſt *Monument* in the world, encouraged mee againſt the opinion of our decay in ſtature from our *forefathers*: The *Iewes* pretend thoſe three *Pyramides* to have beene built by *Pharaoh*, who drowned in the *Red Sea*: the little one for an onely *Daughter* of his, the greater for his *Wife*: but the faireſt intended for *Himſelfe*, miſt of his *body*, loſt in the *Sea*: I ſuſpected them to *affect* a glory in the renowne of their *Enemy*: for *Herodotus* much more *anthentique* fathers, the *chiefe* upon *Cheops*, nor is there any *Bricke*, whereof *Pharaohs* buildings conſiſted.

The forme is *quadrangular*, leſſening by equall degrees, from almoſt a quarter of a mile each flat at the bottome, unto a ſquare at the top, little more then three yards *angular*: the ſtones are exceſſive great; and as bigge above as beneath: all of an even foure-ſquare: that which made the building eaſie, and held it ſo long together, is the *poſture* of the ſtones, not laid in an even flat upon one another, as in other *Fabricks*; but begun at the *Baſis* upon firme *Rocke*, with the firſt rowe of ſtones laid ſlopeling, their outſide a foot higher then the inſide: which continues the ſame *poſture* to the very top, and makes the whole building ſet inward, and ſo without mortar, faſten of it ſelfe: each upper ſtone retyres ſome halfe a foote ſhort of that whereon it lyes; this ſharpens the bulke by juſt degrees upward, and makes the outward *aſcent* very eaſie: but in a *countrey* where there were any raine, it would ſettle the water, and decay the building.

There are about ſixteene or eighteene other *Pyra-*

mides

mydes, extending *South-ward*, a matter of twelve or fourteene miles: they are ſaid to bee of *Kings* farre leſſe ancient then this, and yet though of the ſame ſtone, ruined extreamely; only wanting that poſture of the ſtones: This wonderfull *Pyramide* is recorded to have beene twenty yeares a building, with three *hundred thouſand* men and more, in continuall employment, which if the ſtone came from the *Red Sea*, is very credible; but perhaps part was cut from thoſe rocks under the Sand hard by where it ſtands: within two Bowes ſhoot hereof, is a *Rocke* of ſome fortie yards circumference, and twelve or fourteene high, cut into the forme of a *mans head*; perhaps *Memnons*, famous for its ſounding at the Sun-riſe; the *Egyptians*, and *Iewes* with us, told us it gave *Oracles* of old, and alſo that it was hollow at the top; wherein they had ſeene ſome enter, and come out at the *Pyramide*: then I ſoone believed the *Oracle*; and eſteeme all the reſt to have beene ſuch, rather then either by *vapor*, though not impoſſible; or *Demoniacke*, which require too much *credulitie*, for mee: All that part of the Plaine, for betweene twenty or thirty miles in length, and little leſſe in breadth, hath ever beene the place of *Sepulture*, for thoſe three Cities where now is *Gran Cairo*; that is *Babylon*, (not that of *Perſia*,) *Memphis*, and *Cairo*: the *Souther* part belonged to *Memphis*, which was the ancienteſt, and ſtood moſt part on that ſide of *Nile*; thoſe bodies are the beſt *Mummy*, and were buryed before the *Iſraelites* departure; one of which *Sepultures* being opened, I went downe, tyed by a cord, deſcending as into a well, ten or twelve fathom, leaving a *Ianizary*, and two of our

company, at the top, to awe the *Arabs*, who often leave Strangers within, and returne when they are ſtarved, to rifle them; the place ſo low as I was faine to creepe, and all full of a dry ſand where moiſture never comes; that preſerves the bodies, as much as the *embalming*; Inſomuch as I have ſeene ſome of the *Linnen*, not touched by the *embalming*, to remaine perfect white, and ſound; ſo many *thouſand yeares*, will things endure, when untoucht by moiſture, the *ſole cauſe of putrefaction*: The bodies lye, moſt of them in the *ſand*, ſome in an open ſtone, with an hollow hewed therein; they are not beyond our ordinary *proportions*; in the pitch of the breaſt, is ſet a little *Idoll*, the head of humane ſhape, with a prop under the chinne: they are as bigge as ones middle finger, with *Hyerogliphicks* on the backe; and made of ſtone, or rather baked *mortar*; their being among the Dead, made me ſuppoſe them pieces *Religious*; which with their old *Hierogliphicks*, in vaine I ſearcht to interpret.

Above all the *Antiquities* of *Egypt*, I ſought to underſtand, that admirable Table of *Iſis*, not mentioned in *Plutarch*, and ſlenderly unfolded by *Pignoria*, but compleatly expreſt in the antique *Egyptian* Monument of *Braſſe*, lately Printed in *Italy*: it is thought under the *Ceremonies* of *Iſis* and *Oſiris*, to containe that three-fold wiſedome of the old *Egyptian Kings*, and *Prieſts*: the one about the *Nature* of their *Nile*, and *Soyle*; the other concerning the *Policie* of their *State*: in the third was vayled the moſt *important* pieces of their *Philoſophy*.

To get information hereof, I followed the old

examples,

examples, first used by *Herodotus*, then by *Iulius Cæsar*, and after by *Germanicus*; which was to enquire of *Priests*, who (if any) were like to know somewhat in their owne *Antiquities*: I was helpt by an *Interpreter*, to the speech of three *Egyptian Priests*, but found them utterly ignorant of all things not *Mahometan*: Nor can I wonder; for in the course of *vicissitude*, the *Egyptian superstition* as the *ancientest* in the world, is likely to be the most *cleane lost*; and all *Superstitions*, being in *effect* but *juglings*, have the *fate* of such tricks, that is, while *new* to be *admired*, but in time to grow *ridiculous* to such as discerne their *knavery*, and stale to those who doe not; thereupon the *Priests*, like other *Impostors*, when their devices began to take but *coldly*, changed them: This caused among the *Heathen* new *Doctrines*, and *Ceremonies Eccleſiastique* in severall ages; seldome all at a clap, but by degrees as occasion, and the Peoples gust required; nor ever happens a more sudden occasion of *Innovation* herein, then that of conquest; therefore whatsoever little memory of *old Ceremonies*, might have beene left in *Egypt*, hath utterly perished in their frequent *oppressions*; especially those two of late ages; this of the *Turkes*; and the former of the *Circassian Mamalukes*; which beside the change of *ceremony*, have corrupted all the ingenious *fancy* of that *Nation* into *ignorance*, and *malice*: Thus is fayled that succession of *knowledge*, which by word of mouth useth to bee delivered from one generation, to another; nor is there any reparation made by way of *Bookes*: The maine reasons why the naked *Mythiologicall* part of the Heathen *Religions*, was not expresst in writing,

were two: First, it would have expoſed them to the *expoſitions* of many; whereby the ſeverall *fanſies*, and *intereſſes* of men, either out of *opinion*, or *deſigne*, would have raiſed pernicious *Hereſies*, as appeares in the *Alcoran* and *Talmud*: therefore *Numa Pompilius*, having writ *Bookes* of that kinde, cauſed them to bee buryed with him; and when (many ages after) they hapned to be found, the *Prætor* proteſted to the *Senate*, that they would deſtroy the *Religion*, if publiſhed; whereupon they were burnt: The other reaſon was, becauſe the *inſtitutions* of their *Religions* were addreſt, not to the *wiſe*, who are ſo few, as not to be reckoned of, but to the *multitude*, which are paſſionate, not *judicious*: wherefore they were not put into a *rationall* way of diſcourſe, which had ſerved them up to the *underſtanding*; but rather acted in ſuch manner, as might moove the Senſes, thereby raiſing ſuch paſſions as were to the advantage of their *Religion*; Hence came the *perfumes*, and daintie *Muſique* in their *Temples*; the *fantaſtique* veſtment of their *Prieſts*; their ſolemne *Sacrifices*, *Pictures*, *Statues*, and *Proceſſions*; which in new *ſuperſtitions*, were altred, with contempt of the former; yet in the maine point they all agreed; that was to ammuſe, and entertaine the *imaginative* part of the minde, befooling the *Intellectuall*; ſo the *Ceremonies* renewed not alwayes utterly different, nor the ſame; but following the *State reaſons*, and *popular Guſt*: juſt like the weeds of each yeare, not ever of the former kind, but according to the *Soyle*, and *Seaſon*: Now for theſe *paſſions*, thoſe ſenſible *ſolemnities* were excellently fitted: Yet becauſe there were ſome diſcerning

Soules;

Soules; to engage them they were admitted to the inside of their *devices*, and called *Sacris initiati*, and so were either taken with the *mystery*, or at least, with the favour to themselves, and profit of the *Republique*, the latter sort in love connived; the others were conjured, as they did dread the revenge of the *Gods*, never to divulge those *mysticall secrets*; which also was, because they were either *cruell*, *impure*, & *horrid*, (for with such humors they complyed, as well as with the vertuous) or that they contained some profound reach of *State*, or *Phylosophy* beyond vulgar capacity, which adores easily, but pierces not; and that credulous *reverence*, is much advanced by a solemne concealement- *Cupidine humani ingenii, libentius obscura creduntur:* Therefore it is not *hypocrisie*, but a necessary regard to the vaine nature of man, which forces most *Religions* to muffle toward the vulgar, concealing some of their inside, either in *Hyerogliphicks*, *Fables*, *Types*, *Parables*, or *Schoole distinctions*, and strange *Language*; all which doe equally obscure to popular capacitie, and are chosen according to the *Genius* of the Age, or Doctrine: Hereby were all sort of wits entertained with a reverent *Satisfaction*; the deeper in the *kernell*; the shallow in the *shell:* Thus is all light of *Egypts* old devotion, almost quite extinct: Now as for the *Iustice*, and *Governement*, it is perfectly *Turkish*, and therefore not to bee set downe apart; onely it exceeds all other parts of *Turky* for *rigour*, and extortion; the reason is because the *Turke* well knowes the *Egyptian* nature, above all other *Nations*, to be *malicious*, *trecherous*, and *effeminate*, and therefore dangerous, not fit for Armes, or any other

truſt; nor capable of being ruled by a ſweet hand: Wherefore among them, are more frequent, and horrid *executions*, then in the reſt of *Turky*, as *Empaling*, *Gaunching*, *Flaying* alive, *Cutting* off by the Waſte with a *red hot Iron*, *Oynting* with Honey in the Sunne, *hanging* by the Foot, *planting* in burning *Lime*, and the like: in my two months ſtay, I ſaw divers fearefull examples; eſpecially two; one at *Gran Cairo*, of a Fellow, who in malice fired his neighbours Houſe: He was firſt *Flayed alive*, with ſuch Art, as hee was more then three houres a dying; then was his *Skinne* ſtuffed with *Chaffe*, and borne ſtradling upon an *Aſſe* up and downe the Towne.

The other was of three *Arabs*, who robbed in the Wilderneſſe between *Roſſetto* and *Alexandria*; they vvere taken at a place called *Maidyah*, where at my returne I ſaw execution done in this manner: They were laid naked upon the ground, their face downeward, their hands and legs tyed abroad to ſtakes; then came the Hangman, vvho putting their owne *halfe pikes* in at the *Fundament* did vvith a *Beetle*, drive them up leiſurely, till they came out at the *Head*, or *Shoulder*; two of them dyed ſuddenly, but the third vvhom the Pike had not toucht neither in the *heart*, nor *braine*, vvould have lived longer, had not the ſtanders by daſht out his *braines*; then vvere they tyed upright, to ſtakes drove in the high way, and ſo left: Now the *Turke* to breake the ſpirits of this People the more, oppreſſes them vvith a heavier povertie, then any of his other *Mahometan* Subjects; and therefore if there be one *Vizier*, more ravenous then other, hee ſends him thither, and connives at all his

his extortions, though afterwards, according to the *Turkish Policy*, hee knowes how to squeeze him into the *Treasury*; so satisfying the People, the Prince dreynes them, and they discerne him no otherwise, then as their *revenger*.

This *Vizier Bashae* who now governes carried with him from *Constantinople*, a Ship laded with *Tinne* at his arrivall, hee tooke a *Catalogue* of all wealthy Persons; then to every man excepting such as were ingaged in favour of the State, hee sent a piece of *Tinne*, more or lesse, according to the abilitie of the Person, and demanded of each, so excessive a price, as generally it was not worth the fifth part, of what they paid: It is the custome of the *Ottoman* Crowne, to preserve the old Liberties, to all Countryes who come in voluntary; which in *Scio*, and other *Ilands* of the *Arches*, it hath for examples sake, maintained very honourably, till just cause was to the contrary: but those whom they take by conquest, they use as a booty, without pretending any humanity, more then what is for the profit of the Conquerour; which most Conquerours doe in effect, although not being so absolute as the *Gran Signior*, they are faine to give the world more satisfaction in the poore counterfeits of *Iustice*, *Zeale*, *Clemency*, *Publique-good*, and the like: the *Egyptians* under their *Circassian Mamalukes*, were defended against *Sultan Selim*, like a flock of sheepe kept by fierce Mastives, from the Woolfe; wherefore his bloudy victory made him rage the more; so that after hee had slaine all the *Circassians*, and topt the rest, he was not like *Pharaoh* content with the fifth part, but tooke all,

leaving

leaving no man owner of a foot of ground; and divided the Land into Farmes; the leaſt Farme payes one purſe, ſome two or three according to its proportion; each purſe is eight hundred peeces of eight: the fixt rent the *Baſhae* muſt conſtantly make good to the *Crowne*; he every yeare places, or diſplaces the Farmers, as they outvy one another in gifts to him: the ſet Rent never alters and is eighteene hundred thouſand *Zeccheenes* yearely; a *Zeccheene Turkiſh* 1 value nine ſhillings ſterlin.

This is proportioned into three equall portions; one is ſet out to furniſh the annuall Pilgrimage to *Mecha*; the ſecond payes the *Souldiery*, with all other Offices, and Services publique for that Kingdom; the laſt third gos cleare into the *Checquer:* theſe Farmes are moſt in the hands of *Egyptians*; beſide which, there want not *Timarres*, that is, *Feuds* given to *Turkiſh* Horſemen with obligation of Service in Warre, and to awe both neighbours, and ſubjects.

When *Selim* had conquered this Kingdome, hee boaſted hee had taken a Farme to feede his *Agemoglans:* wherein his judgement was the ſame with the *Romans*, who eſteemed it the *Granary* of their *Republique*; wherefore the *Turke* at this day, employes the *Egyptians*, rather that way, then to armes; for he hath of them inrolled *Souldiers*, but fourteene thouſand, and when any of thoſe dye, he continues the pay to his Wife, and Children: whereby without ſcandall, the Nation is made *effeminate*, and *diſarmed*; which is the *maxime* he holds upon that falſe, and dangerous people: Hee uſed till within this fifteene, or twenty yeares, to make (as in his other king-

kingdomes,) moſt of their *Iudges* of the *Natives*, but they according, to that Climate, were found damnably corrupt, and diſ-affectionate to the *Turkiſh* affaires; wherefore now having made ſure of that Countrey, hee hath without any further reſpect of them, made a Decree, that none ſhall be capable of being a Iudge amongſt them, but a naturall borne *Turke*, whereby the Iuſtice is excellently reformed; eſpecially towards Strangers, who before had no Protection, beſide povertie, to ſave them from falſe witneſſe, which ſhared them as a Booty betweene the *Iudge*, and the *accuſers*: Having thus at *Gran Cairo*, enquired of ſuch points, as are peculiar to that Kingdome, I thought of my departure, which I purpoſed to direct in ſearch of ſome further antiquitie; Firſt, I asked for the famous old *Temple* of *Vulcan*; but could not heare any remainder of it, nor any acknowledgement of *Iupiter Hammon*, who gave *Oracles* in the *Weſt* of *Egypt*: Then I deſired to view the paſſage of *Moyſes* into the *Red Sea*, not above three dayes off, but the *Iewes* told mee that the preciſe place is not now knowne within leſſe then the ſpace of a dayes journey along the Shore; wherefore I left that as too uncertaine for any obſervation; and went by *Camell* two dayes journey *South Eaſt*, to ſee certaine great ruines ſome fifteen miles from the River; I had hoped they might have proved the remainder of the *Laborinth*, or *Pyramides* built by the twelve *Kings* in the Lake of *Maris*; but I rather by the *Pillars*, and *Turrets*, gueſſed them to have beene ſome regall *Palace*: in our going thither, there hapned a little whirlewinde which drave the ſand ſo upon us, as we were

almoſt loſt; for divers times paſſengers therewith overwhelmed, man and beaſt are not found, till many ages after, when another wind diſcovers them; our only remedy was to turne our *Camels* buttocks to the winde, till the place where they ſtood was become a pit, as deepe as they could well goe out off, then removing a little forward, make another ſtand, till we grevv againe environed; in this manner paſſing out an houre, till the vvind ceaſed: This fright made us return neerer the *Nile* vvhere I ſavv tvvo *Crocodyles* running together, in a muddy plaſh the one about foure foot long, the other not above tvvo.

At my comming back, I began to thinke of going dovvne to *Alexandria*, and from thence by Sea to *Ioppa*, purpoſing to returne home by *Ieruſalem*, vvhich by Land is fifteene dayes journey on this ſide *Gran Cairo*: Then tooke I my leave of the *Illuſtriſſimo Signior Sancto Seghezzi* whoſe uſage of mee all this while, and now at departure, was ſo honourable, as might ſerve for patterne to each noble Spirit.

It being now forward in *November*, with the waters abatement began *Egypts* Spring; all the bankes ſo greene, fragrant and delicious, as if a new *Paradice* were up; the *River* ſhrunke generally into little more then a quarter of a mile broad; which cauſed one unpleaſing ſpectacle; that was of many wild *Arabs*, often ten or twelve together, ſwimming croſſe to rob *Villages*, and *Paſſengers*: they firſt wrappe their thin blew Coate about their head, then tye their Lance to their ſide; ſo naked ſwimme over the River, which I had alſo ſeene at my going up, when the floud was nigh a mile and quarter over, but not ſo frequent; my

two

two *Ianizaryes* with their *Harquebuzes*, and I with a Piſtoll, awed them, that they durſt not aſſault the Boat; nor were they able to uſe the Launce (ſwimming), more then with one hand, and that but weakely: In this foure dayes paſſage to *Roſsetto*, I enquired of the *Delta*, and the *Niles* ſeven ſtreames; the *Delta* is ſo named, from the forme of that Letter, and is all that part of *Egypt*, which lyes betweene the two branches of *Roſsetto*, and *Damiata*; the firſt parting of which ſtreames is about twentie miles below *Gran Cairo*; part of this *Delta*, I had often heard by ſome of the learneder *Iewes*, to have beene the Land of *Goſhen*.

Nile had of old ſeven ſtreames, five naturall, and two cut by labour, to ſerve onely in the overflow, there now remaine onely three, one artificiall, which in the inundation, ſerves *Alexandria*: the two naturall ones are that of *Peluſium*, now called *Damiata*, and the other of *Canopus*, now *Roſſetto*; this later is of late, ſo choaked, as at the entrance into the ſea, Ships are faigne to unlade, and after a ſmall paſſage, to lade againe, another hath quite furred up within leſſe then thirtie yeares whereof there are three cauſes doubted; firſt the gravell borne downe in the floud, for then the water is as gravelly as a pudle in the high way; Secondly, the ſand blowne therein, by the winde from the Banks; if it be either of theſe, it may alter the courſe of the river, as in part it hath done formerly, which might be the ruine of the Cities, but not of the kingdome: the third reaſon, is ſome defect, or diverſion from above towards the fountaine; that would be the deſtruction of

all; but is not generally beleeved; yet mee thinkes, might well bee ſuſpected, becauſe though ſo many ſtreames are ſtopt, the reſt run not higher then before; which they ſay the many ditches made of late ages, are the cauſe off: The water taſtes juſt like new milke, but ſomewhat nitrous, and if dranke as in the river, troubled, it cauſes in ſtrangers a flux; which to prevent, they take a gallon, or more, of that water, and if they have not time to let it ſettle, they caſt therein three or foure bruiſed *Almonds*; they in leſſe then an houre clarifie it like *Chriſtall*; which effect they have upon no other water, and thereby ſhewed the *perfection* of that.

At laſt arrived at *Roſſetto*, and ſo by *Mule* paſſed to *Alexandria*, I purpoſed from thence to take a voyage for *Ioppa*; which paſſage, I rather choſe, then the other of *Damiata*, much neerer, but more infeſted with *Pyrats*: Here one day, I went to view the Port of *Gallyes*, but was ſeverely prohibited: this ſeeming contrary to the uſuall freedome of *Turky*, made me ſuſpect ſome notable defect in that harbour, which might hereafter, be made uſe off; whereupon I went the next day ſecretly, unto a high decayed peece of a *Turret*, upon the wall over that Haven, to take a conſiderate view thereof: my acceſſe was eſpyed, and dog'd, by an *Egyptian*, one as I thinke, of the *Garriſon* hard by, whoſe *violence* produced an *accident* that made me forget all my other *deſignes*, and flye for ſafetie of my life, unto a little *French* Barke, which I knew was that day, to depart for *Sicily*: We had not ſayled above five, or ſixe leagues, but we ſaw a *Spectacle* of a ſtraine beyond the Spirit of theſe times:

it

it was thus:-a *Malteſe* gave chace to a *Greeke* Veſſell, in ſearch of *Turkes*, or *Turkiſh* goods; the *Greeke* laded with *Turkiſh* goods, made up to us, who carrying no Flag, he judged *Turkes*; but when at hand, we appeared *Chriſtians*, and from us no helpe to be had, He yielded: upon the Veſſell, were foure *Turks*, three ſuffered themſelves to be taken priſoners; the fourth (wee all looking on) ran up to the Sterne, where taking a peece of cord, he tyed his feet, and one of his hands together; then threw himſelfe head-long into the Sea; in which reſolute end, hee ſhewed by what a ſhort paſſage, many a yeares miſery may be prevented, where other reaſons, or feare masked in them, enthrall not.

Our *Barke* had twice before beene taken by the *Turks*, and ranſomed; this Voyage met none, nor any notable danger, excepting one ſtorme, wherein we had like to have Split upon the rocks of *Candy*; Finally, after twelve dayes, we came to *Siragoſa* in *Sicily*, from whence we went to *Meſſina*, and ſo to *Palermo*; whoſe delicacies, with my noble entertainment, in the houſe of a *French Gentleman*, there *Conſull generall* for his *Nation*, ſtayed me to take a leiſureable view of that *Kingdome*, whoſe Cuſtomes, and Government, are ſo perfectly *Spaniſh*, as need not to be ſet downe apart; eſpecially, this *Memoriall* having not undertaken beyond the affaires of *Turky*, muſt not meddle with thoſe of *Chriſtendome*; onely I may upon this Countrey, remember an Item given me by a very underſtanding *Turke*; in one part of the *Archipelago*, our *Captaine*, who went *Admirall* to the whole *Armado*, cauſed many of the *Galleons* to be

linkt with Cables; this I knew dangerous among so many *Ilands*, and at length we began to fall foule one upon another; whereupon I asked the *Turke* why we rode so linked; hee replyed for to be ready all together, if we light upon the *Malteſi*; with that, under colour of magnifying them, I desired to learne how they understood *Malta*, and so told him I wondred they would suffer such a spot of earth to trouble them, and not rather destroy it, when they had some Spare time from greater enterprizes: Hee answered, that they would no more attempt *Malta*, but rather *Sicily*, which had better landing, and was abler to maintaine an Army; and whose People having suffered under the *French*, and *Spaniard* extremely, and finding no hopes in any other *Christian Prince*, are not much averse from the *Turkish* Government; then (quoth he) if *Sicily* were ours, *Malta* must come in without blows, as victualled from *Sicily*, and no way able to subsist, when we were on both sides of it: this discourse I could never esteeme to the full, till I had beene in *Sicily*, and principally once, when I heard some of them not sticke to say, that the *Greeks* lived happier under the *Turks*, then they under the *Spaniards*: yet I must note also, that of all the *Christian* States, the *Turkes* are the worst provided to deale with the *Spanish*; for of all others, that most subsists on *Fortresses*, which would prove hard knots to the *Turke*, whose Nature and Orders Military, are not in any one point so much defective, as in that of *Siege*: from *Palermo*, I rode to *Trapany*, from thence I embarqued for *Naples*, whose rarities entertained me some dayes, then went I by *Rome*; so by *Florence*, and

and *Bologna*, to *Venice*; where I arrived the eleventh moneth after my departure from thence, having in that time, according to the moſt received diviſions of *Turky*, beene in nine *Kingdomes* thereof, and paſſed ſixe thouſand miles and upward, moſt part by land.

Thus have I ſet downe ſuch obſervations, as were of paſſage *locall*, and *naturally* borne along, with the places whereon I tooke them; Now follow the more *abſtract* and generall concerning the *Inſtitutions* of the vvhole *Empire*; vvherein I take but the accounts of a reckoning made in haſte, and therefore ſubject to the *diſadvantage* of a haſty vievv, that is, to over-ſlip many things, and to ſee the reſt but *ſuperficially*: yet uſually quicke glances, take in the moſt *eminent* peeces; amongſt vvhich there are ſome like the dye of *Scarlet*, better diſcerned by a paſſing eye, then a fixt; of this nature I eſteeme the *morall* points of behaviour; a nevv *Commer* apprehends them vvith a judgement *freſh*, and *ſincere*, vvhich further *familiaritie* corrupts vvith *affection*, or *hatred*, according as it meets a *diſpoſition conforme*, or *contrary*: The moſt important parts of all States are foure, *Armes*, *Religion*, *Iuſtice*, and *Morall Cuſtomes*: in treating of theſe, moſt men ſet downe what they ſhould be, and uſe to regulate that by their owne ſilly *education*, and received *opinions guided* by *ſublimities*, and *moralities imaginary*; this I leave to *Vtopians* who doating on their *phantaſtique* ſuppoſals, ſhew their owne *capacitie*, or *hypocriſie*, and no more: I in remembring the *Turkiſh* inſtitutions, will only Regiſter what I found them, nor cenſure them by any rule, but that of more, or leſſe *ſufficiency* to their ayme, which I ſuppoſe the

Empires

Empires advancement: Firſt, then, I note their Armes, becauſe in the ſway of mens affaires it is found--*Omnia eſſe Gladii pediſſequa*; in that feare as the ſtrongeſt of our *paſsions*, awes all the reſt; Their *Infantery* conſiſts of two ſorts; Firſt, ſuch as are levyed upon particular *Cities*; theyare more, or leſſe according to *occaſion*; the abilitie of the *Towne*, and *diſtance* from whence ſummoned; many of them are *Chriſtians*, and are ſent forth much better appointed in *Clothes*, then with us: each *Towne* in ſeverall *Colours*, and their *Armes* ſufficient: they are lodged, and exerciſed without the *Citie*, almoſt a month, before they begin to March: The other part, and chiefe ſtrength, is of the *Ianizaries*, whoſe number, at my being in *Turky*, was foure and fortie thouſand, which as it fayles, they uſe to ſupply upon occaſion, but never exceed; the manner is to re-inforce theſe bonds thus; ever now and then, there are ſent out *Officers* into divers *Provinces*, eſpecially the *Northerne*, who out of all the *Chriſtian children*, from the age of ten to eighteene, or twentie, chuſe without *ſtint* or *exception*, ſuch as they thinke fit, and carry them to *Conſtantinople*; theſe they call *Agemoglans*; then after ſome obſervation of their *Perſons*, thoſe of moſt promiſing parts, are ſelected for the *Gran Signior* his *Serraglioes*, either that of *Conſtantinople*, or his other of *Andrinople*; where they are taught to write and reade; to underſtand *Arabicke*, to uſe their Bow, with other weapons: then cull they out the *choyſeſt Sparkes*; who as their capacities grow approved, are inſtructed in *State* affaires, and by degrees, taken into higheſt preferments; theſe are called *Ichoglans*: the worſt, and of leaſt

leaſt qualitie, are aſſigned to the drudgery of the *houſhold*, to the *Gardens* and other baſe *offices*, ſome are made *Mariners*, and *Galeots*: the generall ſort, neither rare, nor contemptible are by the *Aga* of the *Ianizaries* diſtributed abroad, where without charge to the *Prince*, they earne their living by hard labour, till the age of two and twenty; then ſo enured to endurance befitting a *Souldier* they are brought backe, taught their Armes, and prepared for *Service*: Theſe are enrolled *Ianizaries*: This choice, and *education* of *perſons*, apt to each uſe, muſt needs make it excellently performed, as being more naturall then the courſe of *Chriſtendome*, where *Princes* put *Armes* into the hands of men neither by *ſpirit*, or *education*, *martiall*; and entruſt their chiefe employments, with reſpects of *birth*, *riches*, or *friends*; which to the ſervice intended, are *qualities* not ſo proper, as thoſe *perſonall abilities*, which prevaile in the *Turkiſh Election*: Theſe though the ſonnes of *Chriſtians*, hate that name above all others and are found, (as I have ſeene ſome of them) without any *naturall affection* to their *Parents*, as it were tranſplanted, acknowledging themſelves the creatures of the *Ottoman Family*; ſo much are the preſent *engagements* of *life* too ſtrong for all former tyes of *bloud*: their pay is perpetuall, both in *Peace*, and *Warre*; more or leſſe, according to *perſonall* merit; which excites to notable *attempts*; other preferment they receive none unleſſe it bee a *Timarre*; for if any of them ſhould be in honour, he might bee too much regarded by his fellowes, whom the *Prince* will not permit to acknowledge any beſides himſelfe; for which reſpect this *Emperour*, at *Andrinople*, as it

where in face of the *Army*, cauſed a great Perſon, once of this Order, to be ſtrangled, and *Proclaimed* Traitor, when I was in *Hungary*; whereat I heard many of the *Ianizaries* ſpeak *inſolently* in publique, yet durſt they doe *no more*, feeeling this *Princes* Spirit too great for them.

They are never caſt off; for when old, or maimed, they are kept in *garriſon*: This company was held deviſed in imitation of the *Romane Pratorian Cohorts*, or rather of the *Macedonian Phalanx*, and hath performed as bravely as either; but is now, in great part corrupt; for contrary to their *Primitive inſtitutions*, many of them *marry*, others follow *Merchandize*; and whereas heretofore, they were all choſe the ſonnes of *Chriſtians*, whereby that Cauſe was kept under, and the *Turkiſh* ſo much increaſed, now the *Chriſtians* are permitted for money, to excuſe their children, and the *Turkes* to preferre theirs; Some hold this an errour a *pernicious* one, as leſſening that due proportion which ſhould be maintained between the *Compellers*, and the *Compelled*; the *Turkes* rather thinke the *Chriſtians* not now ſo ſtrong, as heretofore, and therefore not to need the former *diminution*, *experience* made me of this opinion, conſidering that it is many yeares ſince moſt of his *Chriſtian* Countryes were taken in, and how every age *dyes* them of a more deepe *Mahometan*, then other; but ſhould hee winne any *Chriſtian Province* of new, hee would not Spare in this way to exhauſt it, till it were *ſufficiently* enervate: The mortalleſt *corruption* of this Order hath hapned of late yeares; that is, knowing their owne ſtrength, and growne ſaucy with *familiaritie* at

Court,

Court, they have proceeded to such *insolencie*, as hath flesh'd them in the bloud of their *Soveraigne Sultan Osman*; and in *Mustapha*, they have learnt that damnable Secret of *making*, and *unmaking* their *King* at pleasure; whereby the *Foundation* of all *Monarchy*, that is, the due awe towards the *Bloud Royall*, is so irreparably decayed in them as like the lost state of *Innocence*, can never be restored.

This requires an erection of new *Bands* never tainted, to supplant these *Ianizaries*, who else will grow to such a Military *Anarchy*, as did the *Pretorians of Rome* in their *Empire*, till they reduced it to nothing: Wherefore some thinke, that the expedition, wherein the *Gran Signior* hath now engaged his Person against *Persia*, is designed with a resolution to spend the *Ianizaries* very freely.

The *Cavallery* is made up of two sorts; First, of *Spahyglans*, to the number of two and thirty thousand: these are continually neere the Court: out of them are chose Troopes to Guard his Person *Royall*, upon all removes; they used not to goe to Warre, except hee went himselfe, but of late they are often sent with the *Gran Vizier*: the other sort of *Spahyes*, are tearmed *Spahy-Timariots*, from certaine *Timarres*, or *Feudes*, given them for terme of life, with obligation to serve on Horseback, well appointed, wheresoever they shall bee summoned: This is not much unlike our old tenures of *Knight service*, or *Escuage*; but not *Hereditary*: according to the value of the *Temarre*, the *Timariot* is to come in with one, two, three or more Horses; I have seene many bring in five or sixe; this reason till I was informed of, I

wondred to see *Cavaliers* carry to the Warres such superfluous retinue; as frequently to have men riding after them, some bearing a *Coate*, some a *Fiddle*, many nothing: These *Spahy Timariots* besides their service in Warre, have another use no lesse important, that is, to awe the *Provinces* wherein they live, and cause them to be well *Cultivat*; wherefore in all expeditions many are left at home: they are bravely horsed managing their *Lance*, and *Bow*, with much *dexteritie*: their number is uncertaine, as ever multiplying, either upon better *Population* of old possessions, or conquest of new; so both *Peace*, and *Warre* encrease them; nothing but the losse of a *Province* doth diminish them; for their *death* is but the *preferment* of new *deservers*.

At this time, the owners of the *Timars* are about three hundred thousand, whereto added their companions, which they are obliged and never faile to bring in, they make in all above seven hundred thousand; which number was told mee, with many other of their notes, by some of the *Timariots* in the *Army*, where though held a *Spy*, they scorned to afflict mee, but rather chusing to glorifie their State in my Relation at home, informed me of all, and much against my will, forced mee in their presence to write it downe; which I did in *Italian*, and in termes so respective, as when the *Interpreter* expounded, they received me exceeding kindly, making mee *eate*, *drinke*, and *lodge* in their tents all night: Beside the *Spahyes*, there are another sort of Horsemen, who are *Voluntaries*, serving at their owne charge; they are of three sorts: Some come in hopes of present *Booty*; others

to

to merit a *Timar*; the third in meere devotion to gaine *Paradice* by dying for the *Mahometan* cause.

The first of all others, the basest, mixt of *Turkes*, and *Christians*, usually goe before the Army, to Spy, and Pillage; they having rather the Spirits of *Free-Booters*, then of *Souldiers*, would never stand one stroke of an encounter, but are the desperate bravery of their *Companions*, does often engage them *irrevocably*: The second sort are forward enough, especially where the service is eminent: The third are the most *resolute* troopes of the Army; they come like so many *Decii*, men vowed for the *publique*; nor are they knowne ever to returne home, unlesse with *victory*, some of them are daily seene single to invade a whole *Squadron*; others after much assay of valour open their brests, and stand a volley of *Muskets*; these men are heavy upon the enemy, for---*Vincitur haud gratis jugulo qui provocat hostem.*

This *Resolution* is not the child of *Reason*, or *Honour*; but bred by way of *Religion*; for *Mahomet* knowing hee had not to deale with a *Scholastique* and *Speculative* generation, but with a people *rude*, and *sensuall*, made not his *Paradise* to consist in *Visions*, and *Hallelujahs*; but in delicious *fare*, *pleasant Gardens*, and *Wenches* with great eyes, who were ever peculiarly affected in the *Levant*; Now to such as die in Wars for the *Mahometan faith*, he promises that their *Soules* shall suddenly have given them young lusty bodies, and set in *Paradise*, eternally to enjoy those *pleasures*, notwithstanding any former *sinnes*, to those who dye other deaths, hee assignes a *Purgatory* tedious, and at last not such an heighth of *pleasure*: It is scarce cre-

dible, what numbers theſe *hopes* bring in; I have ſeene troopes ſometimes of above an hundred together; ſo *effectuall* an *Inſtrument* of State is *Superſtition*, and ſuch deepe *Impreſſions* does it make, when fitted to the *paſſions* of the *Subject*; and that uſefull in thoſe whom neither reaſon, nor honour could poſſeſſe: The chiefe *Auxiliaryes* of the *Turkes*, are the *Tartars*, who live on this ſide mount *Taurus*; they are by us called the *Petit Tartars*, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe others of *Chriem*, who have much vaſter Dominions beyond the Mountaine, but thereby of difficult *Commerce*, with theſe parts of the World.

The great *Turke* hath made frequent *affinitie*, and league with theſe *Petit Tartars*; and hath entayled the *Crowne* upon them, in caſe the *Ottoman line* ſhould fayle; not onely becauſe when a ſmall nation inherits a greater; the leſſer is immerſt in the acceſſe of the greater; which under colour of loſing it ſelfe, makes an *acquiſt* of its *inheritor*; but for other regards peculiar to that *Nation*, eſpecially for their *Scituation* upon the *Blacke Sea*, in ſuch manner, as they may at pleaſure, make ſudden *Excurſions*, to the very point of *Conſtantinople* it ſelfe; nor had the *Turke* any remedy, when abſent in *Impreſſes* from home: wherefore hee caſts many tyes upon them, and ſeldome goes to *Warre* without ſome of their *Troopes*, which beſide the *ayde*, and *reputation* they affoord him, are a kind of hoſtage: in this preparation againſt *Poland*, there came downe fortie thouſand of them to the *Campe*, but were marched forward with the *Army*, before my arrivall; ſo that I ſaw none of them, ſave ſome few ſicke, and *caſheired* perſons, who ſeemed more

ſallow,

ſallow, and *ill-favourder* people then the *Turkes*, not ſo well *cloathed*, nor ſo *civill*; and thoſe *Turkes* who wiſhed me well, forewarned me from going amongſt them, telling me their hatred to *Chriſtians* was ſuch, as they would goe neere to *captive*, or *rifle* me: When I entred the *Skirts* of the *Empire*, the *fame* of their *Army* then meeting for *Poland*, was (as fame uſes to be,) *exceſsive*, threatning no leſſe then ſeven hundred thouſand; but upon neerer acceſſe, it ſcarce held up one hundred and foureſcore thouſand, reckoning in the *Tartars*: whereupon I much enquired, why the *Turkiſh Armies* were not now ſo numerous as in former times: among many anſwers, the wiſeſt hit upon three points, firſt that the *enemies* now (excepting the *Perſian*) were not ſo *Potent* as heretofore; Secondly, *experience* had taught them, that multitudes over-vaſte are neither capable of *order*, nor *proviſion*; wherefore to avoyd *confuſion*, and *famine*, they bring no more into the Field then are *neceſſary*: the third was, before their *Dominions* were inlarged, they thought it better to imploy their multitudes in new *Conqueſts*, then to leave them idle, *neceſsitous*, and *dangerous* at home; but ſince their inlarged *territories*, they are diſtributed into *Colonyes* to people, and manage them, which thereby will in time, become more *populous*, and *potent*, then ever: Thus did none of them acknowledge any *diminution* of people, as is plainely ſuppoſed by many, who never viewed their great *ſwarmes* and *vaſte plantations*: The *Turkiſh Armes*, much differ from ours: their *Harquebuze* like our *Caliver*; their *Scymitar*, a crooked flat Backe-Sword; at *Sea* amongſt ropes, or on *Horſe-backe* againſt

againſt *Armour*, it excels a *Rapier*, but in open fight, is much inferiour, it hath ever beene the *Eaſterne* weapon, as likewiſe their *Iron* Mace, which they uſe both for ſtroke, and hurle; they are admirable with their Bow and Arrowes; there is among other *Trophyes*, at the *Caſtle-gate* of *Belgrade*, ſet up a Head-peece, which I hold *Petronell* proofe, ſhot cleane through both ſides, (and as they ſay) head and all, with one of their *Bowes*; the Arrow (as all theirs are) like thoſe little red ones which our children uſe, I ſaw yet ſticking in the *Head-peece*: they beare no weapons but in travell; then ſome of them ſeeme like a moving Armory: Firſt, the girdle ſtucke with three or foure *Piſtols*; then on each ſide, a knife as long as mine arme, with another of a foot long, for ordinary uſes, tuckt to his Coat: an *Harquebuze* on his ſhoulder; on his thigh a *Scymitar*; on the one ſide of the *Saddle pummell*, a *Petronell*; on the other a ſtraight *Sword*, the blade hollow, long, and foure-ſquare; by that, either a little *Axe*, or an *Hungarian Mace*, or both, at his backe, hang Bow and Arrowes: when hee comes to his *lodging*, all theſe with his Bridle full of Braſſe gilt Boſſes, hee faſtens to the *tree* or *wall* where hee reſts; after, upon the ground ſpreads a Blanquet, whereupon hee firſt ſuppes, then ſleeps in his *Clothes*, with his *Saddle* in ſtead of a *pillow*: Armour I thinke they have not ſo plentifull, and compleat as wee; yet I know not well, for it was ever packt up on Horſe, or Waggon, to three Horſemen was allowed one Waggon; I ſaw no Muſters; nor Marches neere an enemy, and therefore have little experience of their Diſcipline in that point: They March in Ranke and File,

with

with vvonderfull ſilence, vvhich makes commands received readily: they are alvvayes provided of Bisket, dryed fleſh, and ſtore of Rice, vvith a kinde of courſe Butter, ſo as in the greateſt deſarts, they are in plentie: thus their Armies paſſe the ſandy barren Countreyes towards *Perſia*, with leſſe endurance then did the *Romanes* in ſmall numbers of old: One notable piece of their diſcipline, they told me; that is, excepting none but the *Ianizaryes*, to encompaſſe all their other foot *Battagliaes*, in the Reare, with greateſt part of the Horſe, in forme of a *halfe-Moone*; they have order not to meddle with the enemy, but only to neceſſitate their owne forward till they have gone through the oppoſite Forces, and in caſe of Flight, to hold them out to ſlaughter; which done, themſelves begin upon the enemy: thus that neceſſitie which is the Mother of all brave performance in vulgar ſpirits, and which the Ancients ſo much ſought to caſt upon the Souldier, by Hils, Rivers, and ſuch Scituations, the *Turkes* carry along in all places; thereby forcing valour, even out of feare; ſo ſerving themſelves effectually of People neither valiant, nor affectionate and that without Intreaties, Donatives, or other inconvenient indulgence of Government: Thus much of their Land Forces; their Navies are provided to the Seas vvithin their Dominions: the chiefe are the *Blacke Sea*, and the *Mediterraneum*; the *Helleſpont* I eſteeme but a paſſage from the one, to the other: Their *Boſphoran* Fleet Trades into the *Blacke Sea*, upon ſeverall Services; as to invade the *Moſcovites*, *Circaſſes*, *Coſſackes*, with others, returning in *Iuly*, or *Auguſt*, laded vvith Honey, Waxe, and eſpe-

cially Wood, and Slaves, which it transports to *Alexandria*, buying therewith, Flax, Sugar, Sherbets, Rice, Tapestry, Corne, and other *Egyptian* Commodities; with which, and part of the Tribute, in *January*, they returne for *Constantinople*, so enjoying the Trade, Winds which in those parts usually in Summer sit Northernly, and in Winter Southernly.

The other part of their Navy serves upon the *Mediterraneum*; it is called the *Barbary* Fleet; it is the more Warlike, and acknowledges the *Gran Signior*, but not so absolute; for the gaines of the other Fleet goes to his Coffers; but what the *Moores* get is their owne; which makes them more earnest in *Pyracy*, and desirous to be held as *Pyrats*; to gaine a kinde of libertie, and that all *Christians* may be Prize, without any impediment by league at Court: This the *Turke* grants under the excuse of their disobedience, and *Pyracie*, hee infests those *Christians*, who being in League with him, hee could by no other pretence weaken; and this also in case of necessitie, keeps him an exercised Fleet for Warre: That this is connivence appeares plaine; for he Claimes, and Protects their Cities, though not their Persons, and they never make Booty of *Turkish* Goods, or Subject, though a *Christian*; and divers of them I saw Sayling in the midst of the *Armadoe Royall*; yet they counterfeit the *Pyrate* so well, that the *Gallyes*, and *Vessels* of *Argyers*, will not come within the *Dardanelli*; and my selfe not then knowing this Art, had at *Rhodes*, by a rash mistake, almost my Libertie; where the Admirall *Galleon* of *Tripoly*, comming for fresh Water, Rode in the Mouth of the *Port* above three houres without casting

casting Anchor, as pretending feare of being within command; this made me judge it an *English* Ship, as likewise the Colours, which so farre off I tooke for the Kings; wherefore desirous to see my Countreymen, I hired a *Greeke* Boatman to carry me thither, where being almost arrived, I perceived my desperate errour, from whence I was forced with entreaty, money, and my dagger at his breast, to make him rowe mee off.

The *Turks* are but ill supplyed with Sea-men; for beside *Renegadoes* they have but few skilfull Saylers, and would have had fewer, but that as of old, the *Carthaginian* Hostilitie exercised the *Romans* at Sea, who else, had not so early learnt Navigation, and by consequence, could not so soone have Mastred the World; just so, (though in a farre weaker manner) doe *Florence* and *Malta* contest with the *Turke* at Sea, enough to practise, but not defeat him: to which effect, I have heard some of them by way of jeere say, that the *Gran Duke*, and *Malta*, did by the *Gran Signior*, like little barking *Dogs* about a *Lion*, keepe him awake, and if sometimes they ventured to give him a nippe, it did but rouze him, without any hurt of importance; for ought I knew, they had reason; for though resistance be necessary, yet when so insufficient it is worse then none.

Their termes of Navigation are *Italian*, either to their Slaves, being most of that Nation; or that themselves *Inlanders* originally, have a *Language* defective in *Maritime* affaires: Their Vessels are either *Turkish* built, or *Prizes*; their owne built, they call *Caramuzalls*, many whereof are great Ships; all have

Rounds on the out-side, like Stayres; the Sterne, and Fore-caſtle, built foure or five Stories high; ſo as I have ſeene ſome of them carry ſeven or eight hundred Paſſengers: that forme makes them ſlow of Sayle, unwarlike, and eaſily over-ſet by weather. Their *Gallyes* are light, of an excellent mould, and endure an high Sea, eſpecially thoſe of *Rhodes*.

The maine ſtrength of both their Fleets, are tall Ships taken from *Hollanders*; where the Cowardize of that Nation is made a Weapon againſt all *Chriſtendome*; and teaches us what a vertuous crueltie it would be to Barre Ranſome, or returne to all who yield their Ships, upon what oddes ſoever; All great examples have a little of the unjuſt; now though this might ſeeme hard meaſure to ſuch, who yielded upon extreme oddes; yet were it neither ſo generall a miſchiefe, nor ſo important as the contrary indulgence; and men would not only become more reſolute in thoſe neceſſities, but more wary of going ill provided.

Nothing makes the *Hollanders* ſo faint, as the *Turkiſh* knowne Decree of impunitie, and libertie perſonall to ſuch as render without diſcharge of Artillery; wherefore they ſeeing preſent ſafetie in yielding, and no future deſtruction at Home, doe eaſily give up other mens goods, for their owne ſecuritie; upon theſe termes, the Admirall *Galleon* where I Sayled, a goodly Veſſell of fortie brave Peeces, had beene taken, as the *Turkes* aſſured me, by two of their *Polakers* of ten, or twelve Guns a peece: Our Ships they doe not willingly ſet upon; not only for their able defence, but alſo becauſe the Veſſell, which uſes to

be

be a considerable peece of the Bootie, is to them unusefull; for their employments being *Pyracy*, can make little use of an *English* Bottome, whose mould is too slow for that purpose: wherewith they asked me how we did in Warre at Sea, where our enemies might come on, or of, at leisure: I replyed, these which came into their Seas, were private Merchants Vessels of Trade, slugs made only for burden, and weather; But for Warre our *King* had a Navy Royall of another frame the best for Sayle, and Fight, in the World.

The strongest thing I found among the *Turkish* Mariners, was their incredible civilitie; I who had often proved the *Barbarisme* of other Nations at Sea, and above all others, of our owne, supposed my selfe amongst *Beares*, till by experience, I found the contrary; and that not only in ordinary civilitie, but with so ready service, such a patience, so sweet, and gentle a way, generally through them all, as made me doubt, whether it was a dreame, or reall; if at any time I stood in their way, or encombred their ropes, they would call me with a *Ianum*, or *Benum*, termes of most affection, and that with an encline, a voyce, and gesture so respective, as assured me, their other words (which I understood not) were of the same straine: The Captaines chiefe Gaine in this Voyage, is by Passengers; yet if interest share in this behaviour, they are not quite voyd of it, that can act it so well: Nor are they irreligious; so all the Voyage, Morning, and Evening, they Salute the *Sunne*, with three generall Shouts, and a *Priest* saying a kinde of *Letany*, every prayer ending with *Macree Kichoon*, that is, be

Angels preſent, the People anſwer in manner of a ſhout *Hemin*, that is, Amen.

Thus much of the *Military* part of *Turky*; to vvhich I adde the point of *Fortification*; Herein their proceeding is direct contrary to the *Spaniards*, he not having multitudes of his ovvne ſufficient to plant *Colonies*, is forced in all his Conqueſts, (if he vvill have any people to governe over,) to preſerve the *Naturals*: Novv they not being aſſured in *Affection*, muſt be avved by *Fortreſſe*; vvhich is a vvay, not only unſure, but ſo chargeable, as makes him gaine but little by his winnings.

The *Turke* on the other ſide, well ſtored with people; Firſt, conſiders what number of his owne, hee will aſſigne for *Timariots* to each *Province* which hee takes; then he deſtroyes all its *Nobilitie*, and ſo farre of the *Vulgar*, till there reſt only ſuch a proportion as may till the land, and be awed by thoſe *Timariots* with other ready Forces; that remainder is kept to Manure the land: this thus eſtabliſht, hee needs not the Fortreſſe for himſelfe; nor will hee leave it a refuge for *Enemies*, or *Rebels*: yet if it bee a Frontier, hee does not quite demoliſh it, but keeps it in ſuch caſe, as may hold out till hee might ſend an Army, ever ſuppoſing himſelfe *Maſter* of the Field; wherefore as it ſtands in more, or leſſe danger, ſo is it provided: Thus in *Hungary* the Caſtle of *Belgrade* is neither razed, nor carefully maintained; but that of *Buda* is guarded with a ſtrong Garriſon; all thoſe within the Kingdome are pulled downe; ſo is it in his other Countryes: his *Maritime* Fortifications, becauſe of ſudden acceſſe by Saile, are held in the rule of Frontiers,

tiers, and withall to command the *Haven*, yet is not the care of them so diligent as in *Christendome*; they every where gave me free accesse, excepting *Egypt*; where the extraordinary subtill malice of that people makes more *Vigilance*, and restraint, then elsewhere: Now followes their *Religion*, wherein I noted only the *Politicke* institutions thereof; these observations moving only in that *Sphere*, cannot jarre with a higher, though the motion seeme contrary: *Mahomet* noting the outward solemnities, wherewith other *Religions* entertained the minds of men; he judged them perhaps in part, effeminate; as those daintie *Pictures*, and *Musicke* in *Churches*, those strange *Vestures*, and *Processions*, and partly chargeable, as those stately *Sacrifices*, and other solemnities of the *Heathen*, and all driven already, to that heighth, as hee could not out-goe; wherefore hee refused to build his Sect thereon; Nor did hee much affect to support it with *Miracles*, whose credit frequent *Impostors* had rendred suspected to the World; but rather chose to build it upon the *Sword*, which with more assurance commands *Mankinde*: Every *Noveltie* drawes men in for a while; but where the gaine is not great, they soone grow weary, unlesse compulsion hold them on; therefore in his first beginnings, when he was asked what *Miracles* he had to approve his *Doctrine*, he drawing forth his *Scymitar*, told, that *God* having had his *Miracles* so long slighted by the *incredulitie* of men, would now plant his *Lawes* with a strong hand, and no more leave them to the discretion of *Ignorant*, and vaine man; and that hee had therefore sent him in the power of the *Sword*, rather then

then of *Miracles*: from hence is it that now, their Boyes ride to *Circumcision*, bearing an iron club in their hands: Nevertheleſſe, he fayled not to frame his *Sect* ſo as might take humane nature; not the *Intellectuall* part; for all *Superſtition* ſubſiſts on weake *Hypotheſes*, whoſe plauſible reaſon may for a while prevaile in the World, by poſſeſſing ſome ſhallow, raſh, peremptory braines, but cannot hold out long, unleſſe it have better *roote*, then that of *argument*: He therefore made it comply with the maine parts of our *Nature*, *Hope*, and *Feare*: to the one he ſet out a *Paradice*; to the other though not a *Hell*, yet a ſhrewd *Purgatory*: his Preaching of *Paradice*, more then *Hell*, favours *hope* above *feare*, thereby filling the minde with good *courage*; which was much to his *Military* purpoſe: for hee finding the *Sword* to be the foundation of *Empires*, and that to manage the Sword, the rude and ſenſuall are more vigorous, then wits ſoftned in a mild *rationall* way of *civilitie*; did firſt frame his *inſtitutions* to a rude inſolent *ſenſualitie*; after which *education*, he fitted his future pretences juſt unto ſuch capacities: wherefore ſeeing that Mens *opinions* are in great part, *complexionall*, and *habituall*, it is no wonder to ſee them taken with *promiſes*, which to us ſeeme beaſtly, and ridiculous; they as much deſpiſe ours; and in a more *naturall* way, every thing is received, not at the rate of its owne worth, but as it agrees with the receivers *humour*; whereby, their *hopes*, and *feares* though falſe, prevailes as ſtrongly as if true, and ſerve the *State* as effectually, becauſe *Opinion* which moves all our *Actions*, is governed by the *Apparancy* of things, not by their *realtie*: Now

to

to the intent that the moſt notable *fanſies* of men might be entertained, there are foure ſeverall *Orders* in their *Religion*, all very malicious againſt *Chriſtians*; otherwiſe I have not noted them vicious, excepting there profeſt *Sodomy*, which in the *Levant* is not held a vice: each *Order* upholds it reputation upon ſome one peculiar *vertue*, which alone it profeſſes, not pretending to any other: The *Calenderim* upon *Chaſtity*, wearing an *iron Ring* through the skin of his yard, in ſome I have noted it capable of being taken off with ſmall *difficultie*; The *Haggiemlar* on *Muſique*, and love-ſongs: The *Torlacchi* on *Revelations*, and *Enthuſiaſmes*, to foretell, and divert divine wrath: The moſt rigid ſpirits are the *Derviſlar*, like *Baals Prieſts* launcing themſelves with Knives: theſe *Derviſlar* have murdered many *Baſhawes*, and alſo attempted ſome of the *Emperours*, in the midſt of their Armies; ſo dangerous are violent *ſpirits*, when ſeconded by *Religion*, which being the only pretence in its way glorified to Vmpire *Soveraigne authoritie*, is to be kept within its due limits, leſt in ſtead of *Cooperating* with the ſtate, it grow abuſed beyond that uſe.

All theſe *Sects* are governed by one Head, called the *Mufty*, whoſe authoritie unites, and orders them; ſuppreſſing ſuch diſorders, as the *ſcruples*, or *intereſſe* of men raiſe: This *Mufty* is created by the *Emperour*, to whom he is held ever ſubordinate; which makes the *Turkiſh Theology* excellently to correſpond with the *State*, as depending thereon: and ſeems of reaſon more *Politique*, then if this head *Eccleſiaſticke* were of another Countrey, or otherwiſe *independant* upon the *Prince*, whereby having intereſſes apart, he might

often make *God Almightie* seeme to decree more conforme thereto, then either to the occasions of the *Prince*, or *Common wealth*: for all *Heathenish Gods* are used like *Puppets*; they seeme to speake, yet it is not they, but the man who in a concealed manner, speaks through them, what hee pleases; that part is acted, by the expounders of their *Alchoran* now, as of the *Oracles*, or *Sybiles* bookes of old: Hereby the *Mufty* serves to animate the *Souldiers*, by colouring of *publique* impresses with *Divine* authoritie, and also to decide *Controversies*, when they are too unruly for any *arbitrement*, not held *Divine*: wherefore he frequently consults with the *Gran Vizier*, who as the *Soule* of the *State*, *inspires* him to the purpose thereof; full of that *God*, he gives his *Oracles*: They passe for grounded upon the *Alchoran*, which is given out for the Word of *God*: it is written in *Arabicke* verse, in forme of *Dialogue*, betweene the *Angel Gabriel*, and their *Prophet*, it is prohibited to be translated, which both preserves the *Arabicke* tongue, and conceales *Religion*; All set *Texts* are obnoxious to severall *Expositions*, thence growes *distraction*: So hath this bred foure different *Sects* of *Mahometans*, each interpreting it according to the *Genius* of its *Nation*, the *Tartars Simply*, the *Moores*, & *Arabs Superstitiously*: the *Persian ingeniously*, the *Turkes* with most *libertie*: each *Nation* scornes to yeeld unto other in *opinion*, for honours sake, especially the *Turke*, and *Persian*, who intending the *Conquest* of one another, doe after the old Custome of *Princes*, disaffect their *People* in *Religion* toward the *Enemy*, that they may be more fierce, and obstinate against him. In this point the *Turke* growes disadvan-

disadvantaged; for of late, his people begin to bee infected with *Persianisme*: I have heard many of them in publique acknowledge the *Persians* better *Mahometans*, then themselves: which makes the *Turkes* much braver Souldiers upon the *Christian*, then upon the *Persian*; against the one, they are carryed by *zeale*, *malice*, and *disdaine*: but against the other, onely by a *Nationall emulation*: This impression is made deeper by many other circumstances, insomuch as divers *Ianizaries* have told me, that they goe to the Wars of *Persia*, very unwillingly, but to these of *Poland*, or *Hungary* as to pastimes: One of their *Priests* told mee of an old *Prophecy*, they have: That their *Emperour* should winne the *red Apple*, and in the seventh yeare after, if they did not defend themselves bravely, the *Christians* should overcome them, but howsoever, in the twelfth, they should at the furtheſt be overcome by the *Christians*: The *red Apple* (he said) was *Constantinople*, though some (quoth he) hold it to be *Rome*: I holding such *Prophecies*, rather cunning, then true, searched after the Plot thereof; wherefore I entreated him to tell mee, how much time was contained in those yeares: he answered that each yeare, some had limited by the age of *Mahomet*, but (quoth hee) in vaine, for it is prohibited us to search into the times appointed; that clause gave me some light, for I remembred, among other causes of a *States* preservation, one assignes *proximitie* of danger, his reason is, because, *apprehension* of danger causes *vigilance*, and *diligence* wherein lyes safety: hereupon this *Prophet*, to make the *Turkes* vigilant against the *Christian*, threatens them with the seventh

yeare, yet not so *inevitable*, but valour may resist: and to make every yeare provided against, as that, therefore it is prohibited to fixe the time determinate; then their fatall destruction not to passe the twelfth yeare, makes them in the meane while use the *Christians* as their future destroyers, with much hostility, as a revenge *anticipate*: which serves right to the purpose of the State: and when all comes to all, those yeares (as such *Propheticall* times use) are like to prove very long ones.

Amongst other qualities, whereby *Mahometisme* possesses the minds of men, one is its pleasing doctrine, I remember when their Prophet in the *Alcoran* askes the *Angel* concerning *venery*, and some other delicacies of life, he tels him, that God did not give man such appetites, to have them frustrate, but enjoy'd, as made for the gust of man, not his torment, wherein his Creator delights not; These kind of opinions will ever be well-come to flesh, and bloud, when as the contrary over-great severitie of Discipline would have pleased none, but some few austere complexions, and to the greater part would have seemed but a persecution of nature, or perhaps hypocriticall, whose reputation might soone have beene lost in scandall.

The cunning of that seconding humane inclination appeares in the different successe of two politique acts of the *Alcoran*: the one permits *Poligamie*, to make a numerous People, which is the foundation of all great *Empires*: The other pretending a divell in every grape, prohibits *wine*: thereby it hardens the Souldier, prevents disorder, and facilitates publique provision:

proviſion: The firſt as pleaſing to nature is generally received: The other is borne downe by appetite, ſo as more drinke wine, then forbeare: Thus he maintaining his inſtitutions by ſeconding of humane diſpoſitions, ſucceeds more readily, then thoſe, whoſe ordinances by croſſing it, goe as it were againſt the haire: Now the greateſt number of men being governed by *paſſions*, in all *people* they have beene entertained, for the preſent life, with Iuſtice; for the future, with *Religion*: yet there were ever found ſome few Intellectuall complexions, in whom the Vnderſtanding prevayled above the Paſſions: thoſe diſcerning wits could not receive the groſſe ſuppoſals, upō which the Heatheniſh ſuperſtitions relyed; wherefore to traine them in ſuch wayes as civill ſocieties require, they were inſtructed in a ſeeming rationall way, wherein they were amuſed about an *intelligible* world, ſtored with rewards of *honour*, *vertue*, and *knowledge*, with puniſhments of *infamy*, *vice*, and *ignorance*: theſe were to them in ſteed of *Eliſian Fields*, or *Infernall Rivers*, and as ſome ſcoffers thinke, but little better of aſſurance, onely righter framed to ſuch capacities: by theſe *ſpeculations*, *contemplative* heads, who elſe might dangerouſly have buſied themſelves above State affaires, were finally *mop'd*, and *diverted*: To which purpoſe I have oft conſidered, whether *learning* is ever like to come in requeſt among the *Turkes*; and as farre as conjecture may venture, I doubt not thereof, for *learning* is not admitted in the beginning of *Empires* --- *emollit mores, nec ſinit eſſe feros*, and ſo weakneth the Sword: but when once, that hath bred *greatneſſe*, and *ſloth*, then with other

effeminacies come in *letters*; thus in *Rome*, at the first *Philosophers* were baniſht, as *unactive*; but upon the conqueſts of *Carthage*, and *Greece* they crept in: And the *Turkiſh Empire* conſiſts much on thoſe *Countryes*, whoſe ayre makes *ſpeculative* wits, and which of old, bred the greateſt *Divines*, *Philoſophers*, and *Poets* in the world; wherefore though for ſome ages, the *Turkiſh* race may retaine its owne proper *fierceneſſe*; yet in time, thoſe ſubtile *clymates*, and *mixture* in bloud with the people thereof, will *Gentilize*, and infect it with the ancient ſoftneſſe *naturall* to thoſe places: I have often ſeene Copies of *love* verſes, and ſome few peeces of *Mathematiques* paſſe amongſt them with much applauſe: I ſaw one for *ſinging*, and compoſing of two or three Sonnets, had at a feaſt in *Belgrado* of *Hungary*, a Horſe given him worth neere twenty pound *Engliſh*; and in the acceſſe of all Arts, *Poets* have ever made the firſt entry, as with their *Fictions*, and *Muſicke*, apteſt to charme ſavage braines, thus *Orpheus* in *Greece*, our *Bards* in *England*, began the *Dance* to all other *Sciences*: *Statuary*, and *Picture* can never come into *Turky*, by reaſon of their *Superſtition*, which not onely abhorres worſhipping of ſuch *formes*, but making of them; As for other *learning*, it is like to inſinuate, but by degrees, and with many repulſes, as a corruption moſt pernicious to their *Religion*, eſpecially the *ſearching* parts of *Phyloſophy*, which ſtomacke that ſenſuall *Paradiſe*, as hath beene noted in *Averroes*, *Avicenna*, and others, who could not endure it: Thereupon, the *Academy* which began to riſe up at *Bagadat* was ſuppreſt: yet let no man conclude that this can hinder *Philoſophy*, for there

there can never want wits able to bend it to *Religion* with them, as well as *Plato* with the *Grecians*, and *Aquinas* with the *Romanists*.

Now the naturall course of things much followes the *Sunne*, who gives life to all, wherefore this *Cyclopadia* hath beene observed to runne from *East*, to *West*: Thus have most *Civilities*, and *Sciences* come as some thinke, from the *Indian Gymnosophists*, into *Egypt*, from thence into *Greece*, so into *Italy*, and then over the *Alpes*, into these faint *North-West* parts of the world, whence if the *Inquisition* hinder not, perhaps they may passe into those new *Plantations Westward*, and then returne in their old circle among the *Levantines*, whose Wits seeme more abstruse, and better fixt for *contemplation*, but ours more nimble and ready, so as their *discourses* are more *profound*: ours more *superficiall*, and *plausible*, and were I to account for the losse of their ancient *Authors*, I should not onely accuse *Language*, *Tyranny*, *Warre*, and *Interesse Ecclesiastique*, but especially his different relish, and straine of our *fancy* from theirs, for I have found it in *conceits*, as in *ayres* of *Musicke*: in great part, that takes not with them which much affects us, our very *Reason* differs: Before I shut up this point of *Turkish Religion*, I must remember two principall points; one is *Predestination*, the other *Purgatorie*: the first not meant in matter of *Salvation*, but of *fortune*, and *successe* in this life, they peremptory permit to *Destiny* fixt, and not avoydable by any *act* of ours: I had two notable examples; one was at *Rhodes*, where just as wee entred the Port, a *French* Lacquey of our company dyed with a great plague sore, which

which hee had taken of the *Gunners Mate*, who with one running upon him, converſed, and ſlept amongſt us: The reſt were ſo farre from feare, at his death, as they ſate preſently eating, and drinking by him, and within halfe an houre, after his removall, ſlept on his Blanquet, with his cloathes in ſtead of a Pillow; which when I adviſed them not to doe, they pointed upon their foreheads, telling me it was written there at their *birth* when they ſhould *dye*; they ſcaped, yet divers of the paſſengers dyed thereof before wee got to *Egypt*: The other was at my paſſage to *Andrinople* in *Thrace*; my ſelfe, the *Ianizary*, and one more being in a *Coach*, we paſſed by a man of good qualitie, and a Souldier, who lying along, with his Horſe by, could hardly ſpeake ſo much, as to intreat us to take him into Coach; the *Ianizary* made our companion ride his Horſe, taking the man in: whoſe breſt being open, and full of plague tokens, I would not have had him received; but he in like manner, pointing to his owne forehead, and mine, told mee wee could not take hurt, unleſſe it were written there, and that then wee could not avoyd it; the fellow dyed in the night, by our ſides: and in our indemnitie approved this confidence, to bee ſometimes *fortunate*, how wiſe ſoever; doubtleſſe for the publique it cauſes *valour*, and prevents that *interruption* of Trade, wherewith the *office* of *Health* in *Italy*, ruines greater numbers daily, then any plague ever did: I thought this opinion of *fate*, had uſually taken men off from all *induſtrious* care of their owne *ſafety*; but in dangers at Sea, and other caſes where diligence may evidently import, I have ſtill found the contrary; and

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in ſuch *occurrence* as theſe, where *induſtry* is not of manifeſt avayle; this aſſurance does not ſo much hurt in leaving vaine care, as good in ſtrengthning the ſpirits whoſe decay yeelds a man up to all bad *impreſſions*: They admit no *Hell* for any but thoſe who beleeve not *Mahomet*; their owne they affright with a *Purgatory*, which holds but till *Doomes-Day*; it is acted in the *Grave*; the paine is inflicted by a bad *Angell*, whoſe force is leſſoned by a good one, according as the parties life was led; to ſtrengthen this good *Angell* they doe many workes of charitie: this furniſheth all *Turky* with excellent *Hanes*, *Hoſpitals*, and *Meskeetoes*; this makes the beſt *Bridges*, and *high-wayes* that can be imagined, and ſtores them with *fountaines* for the reliefe of *paſſengers*: Theſe faire workes ſo cauſed, ſeemed to mee like daintie fruit growing out of a *Dung-hill*; but the *vertues* of *vulgar* minds are of ſo baſe a nature, as muſt be manured with fooliſh *hopes*, and *feares*, as being too groſſe for the finer *nutriment* of *reaſon*: Theſe were the chiefe points I obſerved in their *Religion*; onely the manner of its *exerciſe* remaines which in briefe, is thus: To every *Meskeeto* is adjoyned a high ſlender *Spyre-ſteeple*; on the out-ſide whereof on high, is made a round, with a doore opening *South-Eaſt*, or *Eaſt*, as the Countrey lyes towards *Mecha*; here the *Prieſt* entring, with his hands bowed over his eares, walking round, turning on the right hand, in a loud voyce tels the People, many times over, that there is but one *God*; this being done, all the devonter ſort, (which are not many) goe to *Church*, and ſay their *prayers*, continually repeating--*Alloyh-Valloyh-Hibilloy*, that

is, the ſeverall names of *God*; their *geſtures* are firſt ſitting croſſe legg'd, wafting of the body, then proſtrate twice on their face, they kiſſe the earth; afterward they riſe, and ſtand with their hands bowed over their eares, but never doe they kneele, or uncover the head, holding thoſe poſtures unmanly; ſo different are the *opinions* of *Nations*, in point of *reverence*, and *decency*: this ſervice is performed five times a day: firſt at *Day-breake*; then at *Mid-day*; at midſt of the *After-noone*; at *Sun ſet*; and more then an houre after: The firſt and laſt make a daintie ſhow, having all the *Meskeetoes*, hung full of *burning Lamps*: this frequency of *Prayer*, requires none to the *Church*, but perſons at leiſure; others make their houſes, or high-wayes ſerve, and was deviſed by *Sergius* the *Monke*, as it is thought, in imitation of his foure times of *Pater noſter*; knowing that *Religion* runs no greater danger then of *Oblivion*, and therefore ſhould bee often called to minde: their chiefe day is *Friday*, yet it hinders no Market for ought I could ſee, and ſeemed of no more regard, then the day of a *Saint* almoſt worne out: they have two ſolemne times *Byràm*, and *Ramdàn*; they are both *Lents*, the firſt laſts three dayes, the other a moneth: their faſt is according to the *Iewiſh* manner, not in *quantity*, or *qualitie* of meats, but in *time*; for all day long, they may neither eate, drinke, nor uſe any ſort of *Venery*; but at the appearing of the firſt Starre, they make themſelves amends, in *gluttony*, *drunkenneſſe*, and *luſt*; they have one peece of *Divinitie*, which I wonder is not *tranſplanted* to other Countryes; that is a cuſtome of the *Prieſts* to ſell their *merit*; ſome more, ſome leſſe,

leſſe, according to the *Sanctimony* of the Seller, and time limited; I once at *Sophia*, ſaw one ſell the *vertue* of two yeares *hermitage* for a peece of blew cloth ſufficient for two Turkiſh coates, and a quantitie of Rice, about five buſhels *Engliſh*; price enough conſidering the Ware in it ſelfe; and yet not deare, if wee reckon the advantages of a *religious reputation*; Next their *Church*, I muſt place the *Tribunall*; for their *Iudges* are ever *Eccleſiaſticall* perſons; whereby both orders joyned give *reputation* to one another; and not only reputation, but *maintenance*; for theſe places of *Iudicature* are the onely preferment of the *Prieſt-hood*; wherewith the *Prieſt*, and *Iudge* being maintained in the ſame perſon, two gaps are ſtopt with one buſh, without cauſing any part of the land to lye dead in the hands of the *Clergy*, or otherwiſe impoveriſhing the people with *tythes*: There are divers orders of *Iudges*; eſpecially two; the *Cady*, and over him the *Moulacady* like a *Lord Chiefe-Iuſtice*; the ſupreme head of *Iudicature* is the *Mufty*; in great caſes, there lies appeale; but none beyond the *Mufty*; his Decrees the *Emperour* himſelfe will not queſtion, for indeed they are ſecretly guided by his *aſſent*, and the *Gran Viziers*; Theſe *Iudges* are all, excepting the *Mufty*, limited to ſet Precincts, and when convicted of corruption, they are made horrid *examples*; The maine points, wherein *Turkiſh Iuſtice* differs from that of other *Nations*, are three: it is more *Severe*, *Speedy*, and *Arbitrary*: They hold the foundation of all *Empire* to conſiſt in exact *obedience*, and that in exemplary *ſeverity*; which is undeniable in all the World, but more notable in their *State*, made up of ſeverall People different in *Bloud*, *Sect*, and *Intereſſe*, one from another, nor linkt

in affection, or any common engagement toward the publique good, other then what meere terror puts upon them; a *ſweet hand* were uneffectuall upon ſuch a *ſubject*, and would ſoone finde it ſelfe ſlighted; therefore the *Turkiſh Iuſtice* curbes, and executes, without either remorce or reſpect; which ſucceeds better, then ever did the *Romans*, with all their milder arts of *Civilitie*; compare their conqueſts, with thoſe made by the *Turke*; you ſhall finde his to continue *quiet*, and firme, theirs not ſecure for many ages; witneſſe firſt *Italy*, then *Greece*, and *France*, alwayes full of Rebellions, Conſpiracies, and new troubles; which were cauſed by their *lenity*, that did not humble the conquered ſo low as it ſhould; for rebellion is nothing but bold *diſcontent*; ſo that as there is required diſcontent, ſo muſt there bee alſo ſome ſtrength of *Spirit*, without which the *diſcontent* cannot quicken into *rebellion*, but faints into a ſtupified *humilitie*: all victory diſguſts the ſubdued; a milde victor leaves that diſguſt ſpirit for miſchiefe: but the remorceleſſe way of the *Turke*, mortifies it, by an oppreſſion which ſecures him: to this effect, I have heard divers of them boaſt, that *God* hath appointed them for an iron rod over other *Nations*: and in moſt parts of *Turky*, eſpecially *Sclavonia*, *Boſnah*, *Hungary*, *Macedonia*, and *Thrace*, the fierceſt people of that *Empire* over all publique places, he ſets a great *iron Club*, to intimate, what they muſt truſt to; nor does hee ſo much relye upon the peoples *affection*, which would tye him to a reſpectfull, and leſſe abſolute *domination*, and then alſo be in their power to alter, as upon that ſtrength which is in his owne hand

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makes him more himſelfe, and binds with the tye of *feare*, whereto humane nature is ever enthralled: The ſecond point wherein their juſtice excels, is the quicke diſpatch: If the buſineſſe be preſent matter of *fact*, then upon the leaſt complaint, the *parties*, and *teſtimonies* are taken, and ſuddenly brought before the *Iudge*, by certaine *Ianizaries*, who with great ſtaves, guard each ſtreet, as our night Watchmen with Holberds, at *London*; the cauſe is ever in leſſe then two houres diſpatched, *execution* inſtantly performed unleſſe it appeare a cauſe ſo important, as is allowed an *appeale* to the *Moulacady*, where alſo it is as ſpeedily decided: If it be matter of *title*, or *right*, the parties name their witneſſes who ſhall preſently be forced to come in; for they have no old deeds, or any other reckonings beyond the memory of man; in ſuch *caſes*, *poſſeſſion*, and *moderne* right carryes it, without that odious courſe of looking too farre backe-ward into the times paſt: this expedition avoyds *confuſion*, and cleares the *Court*; whereby it becomes ſufficient for many cauſes, and ſo for a great people; now as for the particular perſon, though ſometimes he ſeeme diſadvantaged by the haſte, which may make *judgement* raſh; yet that haſte not being *paſſionate*, it happens not often; nor then likely, is his dammage therein worſe, then with us, where after the *ſuſpence*, *delay*, and *charge* of ſuit, the over-ſight of a *Lawyer*, may with errour of pleading caſt a good cauſe; ſo that after a man hath beene miſerably detained to ſuch diſadvantage of his other affaires, as he had better have loſt his ſuit at firſt; then doth it finally depend not ſo much on its owne bare right, as upon the *Advocates* ſufficiency;

The last notable point of their *Iudicature* is, they have little fixt law, and therewith flourishing, make good that of *Tacitus--in pessima Republica plurima leges*; yet they pretend to judge by the *Alcoran*; whereby the opinion of *divine authoritie* does countenance those arbitrary decisions, which without some *authentique law* to justifie them, would hardly be endured; This *Alcoran* is manifestly no Booke of particular law *cases*; wherefore they pretend its study does not informe the *Iudge literally*, but by way of *illumination*, which not being given to secular persons, does neatly put losers off, from referring themselves to the *Text*: The *Iustice* being arbitrary, makes it in their *opinion*, the more to the purpose of the publique; for the *Iudges* knowing themselves but instruments of *State*, and that in its favour is their establishment, they will ever judge by the interesse thereof, if not out of *honesty*, yet for their owne *advancement*.

I must eternally remember the *Turkish* justice for honourable to *Strangers*, whereof I have twice had experience: First at *Saraih*, in *Bosnah*, where I was forced to *Iustice* by a *Christian*, whom I had sore wounded, for threatning to buy mee for a slave; when the Cause was declared by two *Turkes* my companions; the *Iudge* not onely freed mee with *words*, and *gesture* very respective, but fined my adversary at fortie *Dollars*, and menaced him with death, if any mischiefe were plotted against me.

Another time at *Andrinople*, eleven, or twelve of us supping together, all *Turkes* but my selfe; there was a *Soulack*, who is an Officer very eminent about the *Emperours* person; hee dranke so beastly drunke, as in the

the night, hee having a lodging in the top of the *Hane*, miſtooke himſelfe, tumbled off to the ground, all and within few houres, dyed: The next morning, all the company was impriſoned, but I, who in the night, had eſcaped out at a decayed corner of the *Hane*, and hid my ſelfe under a Bridge, without the *Citie*; every man was fined as *circumſtance* did either *excuſe* or aggravate, the leaſt payed foure thouſand *Aſpers*, ſome twice as much: The *Iudge* by reaſon of my flight, ſuſpected ſome extraordinary guilt in me, and had ſent out *Ianizaries* for my *apprehenſion*.

I ſeeing the outragious drunkenneſſe of the *Turkes*, had all my Voyage pretended for little leſſe then a *Commandement* in the *Religion* of my *Countrey*, not to drinke above three draughts at a meeting; whereby, the reſpect of *conſcience* gave mee that *priviledge* of ſobriety, which no other *excuſe* could have obtained; wherefore when the *Iudge* was by the reſt informed of my *abſtinence*, and that I had no hand in the exceſſe, he called backe the *officers*, and pronounced mee free: wherein, whether hee regarded mee as *abſtemious*, or as a ſtranger, I could not learne: One *cuſtome* in their *Iuſtice* I have found, which confutes our vulgar *maxime*, that ſayes no commerce can bee maintained without *fidelity* of oath, for all *Turky* is but a *miſcellany* of people, whoſe *Religions* have little *effect* upon the *conſcience*, and that drowned in *faction* againſt one another, ſome of them as the *Zinganaes*, doe not ſo much as pretend too any *God*: in this caſe, an oath were of to ſlender *credit* for matters of *importance*; for hee who will commit teſtimony to oath, muſt bee ſure to uphold in the people an *awfull*, *and tender*

tender ſenſe of *Divine power*, or elſe in truſting oathes with tryals, he exalts *knavery* in the *oppreſſion* of *truth*, wherefore they put not the *witneſſes* to oath, but examine them a part; wherein ſome wiſe *Daniels may* have ſuch art of queſtions ſo *unexpected*, and of ſuch *ſecret conſequence* as no premeditate agreement can prevent; *A falſe witneſſe* endures what the accuſed ſhould have done, had he beene guilty: The word of a knowne *Turke* upon the faith of a *Muſſelman* beares downe all other *teſtimony*, unleſſe relieved by ſtrong *circumſtance*: *Three women make but one witneſſe.*

When any man dyes, the land in moſt parts of *Turky*, is in the *Emperours* gift, who alſo hath the *tenth* of his *moveables*: The reſt firſt payes the *Widdowes* their Iointure agreed, and inrolled; then what remaines is equally divided among his children: The ſonne of any great *Commander*, neither inherits his fathers *dignity*, nor is admitted to new; thus are both *Riches*, and *Honour* hindred from continuing in a *family*; whereby none hath any credit with the people, but as inſtruments to the *Gran-Signior*, who being ſole-giver of all, every man fits himſelfe to his *employments*, without poſſibility of any *greatneſſe unſerviceable, independant*, or dangerous to the *Crowne*: for place, the *right hand* they hold uppermoſt for the *Clergy*, and the left for a *Souldier*, becauſe it gives a man poſſeſſion of his Companions *Sword*; thus doe both orders converſe without the depreſſion of either. Vpon this Body of their Lawes, I will ſet one note concerning their *Head*: Every *State* is then beſt fitted, when its *Lawes* and *Governours* ſuit with the end whereto it is framed: A State ordered onely to

preſervation

preſervation is then happy when its *Lawes* not onely bid peace', for that is vaine, but contrive it, and when the *Prince* is of *Nature* peaceable: But the *Turkiſh Empire* is originally compoſed to amplifie by warre, and for that purpoſe, keeps the *Souldeiry* in continuall pay; wherefore it is beſt fitted with a *Prince* of nature violent, and warlike, of which ſtraine the *Mahometan* Race uſe to bee; and when any of them hath chanced to proove *mild*, though never ſo *juſt*, and *Religious*, it hath beene found leſſe profitable, and glorious to the *Empire*, then the violence of the others, although accompanied with much *Tyranny*; Therefore the ſuppoſed errors of *Sultan Murat* now reigning, being manifeſtly thoſe of a ſtout *Spirit*, agree with the *violent* nature of the *Governement*, wherein they are not ſo pernicious as the *Chriſtians* imagine: To theſe better parts of their *Iuſtice*, I muſt attaque the maine *diſorder* which defames it; that is, their unſatiable *covetouſneſſe*; which in a *Morall*, or *Theologicall* way this diſcourſe cannot lay hold off; but in reſpects *Civill*, it is a thing of dangerous *effect*, many times diſappointing commands of greateſt *conſequence*: *Charles* the eighth of *France* loſt the Kingdome of *Naples*, not ſo much by any other errour, as by the *covetouſneſſe* of his *Treaſurer*, the *Cardinall* of *San Malo* in detaining ſuch diſburſements as the *King* had appointed to the proviſions thereof; nor can there bee any greater defeat of *publique* deſignes, then when the commands whereon they relye, are by the *avarice* of the inferiour Magiſtrate made fruſtrate: wherefore I noted it as a pernicious piece of Government, that after the *Baſhaes* had at *Sophya* made publike Procla-

mation to hang all *Ianizaries* who ſhould bee found behind them; yet did I ſee many very confidently ſtay behind, and make their peace for money with the *Governours* of Provinces: ſome told mee that if it ſhould come to the *Emperours* notice, hee would put thoſe *Governours* to cruell deaths; and certainly ſuch errours can have no leſſe remedies: wherefore *Polybius*, and others as they write, that the *Affricans* were alwayes more covetous then thoſe of *Europe*, ſo alſo doe they accuſe them of more crueltie; and ſometimes crueltie is not only the *cure* of their *avarice*, but the *effect* of it, for they gladly take any colour for execution upon thoſe whoſe death affords a good *confiſcation*: The fourth point propoſed was their *morall* parts: Thoſe I compare to *Glaſſes*: the education and *laws* of a Country are the moulds wherein they are blowne to this, or that ſhape, but the *mettall* is the ſpirit of a man, therefore with that I will begin: It hath beene maintained, that men are naturally borne, ſome for *ſlavery*, others to command: divers *complexions* make men *timid*, *dextrous*, *patient*, *induſtrious*, and of other qualities right for ſervice; others are naturally *magnanimous*, *conſiderate*, *rapacious*, *daring*, and *peremptory*; No man can ſay, *Nature* intends the one ſort to *obey*; the other to *rule*: for if *Nature* have *intentions*, yet is it vanitie to argue them by our modell--- *quis illi à ſecretis?* but ſure the latter are very prone to invade the others, and they as apt to beare: This difference of *Spirit* is manifeſt, ſometimes in whole *Nations*; as to compare the *Spaniſh* with the *Sicilian*; the *bravery* of the one, and *puſillanimitie* of the other, ſeemes naturally to marke out the

one.

one for *Domination*, the other for *bondage*: Thus if ever any race of men were borne with *Spirits* able to beare downe the world before them, I thinke it to be the *Turke*; he is in his behaviour, (howsoever otherwise) the right sonne of *Ishmaell*; every mans hand is against him, and his against every man: betweene *Christendome*, and *Persia*, he hath all the world against him; he still designes one, or both, for his taske; and that not as other *Princes*, for *counterpoyse* with intent of Peace; but with a resolution irrevocably engaged, to be *all*, or *nothing*: Vnto the greatnesse of their *Empire*, I do much ascribe the greatnesse of their *Spirits*: No man can expect in *Luca*, or *Genoa* such vaste sold men, as in old *Rome*; for mighty *Empires* exercise their subjects in mighty employments, which makes them familiar with admirable *examples*, and great *victories*, whereby their minds are inlarged: whereas petty *States* with their *Petty* employments, timid counsels, and frequent disgraces, impoverish, and enfeeble mens fancies, rendring them *pusillanimous*, and too straight for great thoughts: Now as all constitutions of bodies are prone to severall diseases peculiar to their frame; so have the minds of men to their divers abilities some proper way of *error*; the *subtile* use to be *malicious*, *false*, and *superstitious*; the *Timide* encline to breach of *promise*, to base wayes of *revenge*, and the like; The *magnanimous* are apt to be corrupt with an haughty *Insolencie*, though in some sort *generous*: this is the *Turkish* way, *remorceleese* to those who beare up, and therefore mistaken for beastly; but such it is not; for it constantly receives *humiliation* with much *sweetnesse*: This to their *honour*, and my *satisfaction*, I ever

found: I had almoſt hourely *experience* hereof, which my unfoyled ſucceſſe makes me not bluſh to remember; yet not to weary my pen, I will note onely my ſecond dayes journey, which in the contrary entertainment of my ſelfe, and a *Rhaguſean* gave me the firſt taſte: I clad in *Turkiſh* manner, rode with two *Turks*, an houre before our *Caravan*; we found foure *Spahy-Timariots* by a river, where we ſtayd, they were at dinner, and ſeeing by my head, I was a *Chriſtian*, they called to me; I not underſtanding what they would, ſtood ſtill, till they menacing their weapons, roſe, and came to mee with lookes very ugly; I ſmiling met them, and taking him who ſeemed of moſt port, by the hand, layed it to my forehead, which with them is the greateſt ſigne of *love*, and *honour*, then often calling him *Sultanum*, ſpoke *Engliſh*, which though none of the kindeſt, yet gave I it ſuch a ſound, as to them who underſtood no further, might ſeeme *affectionate*, *humble*, and *hearty*; which ſo appeaſed them, as they made me ſit, and eate together, and parted loving: preſently after, they met the *Caravan*, where was the *Rhaguſean*, a Merchant of quality, who came in at *Spalatra* to goe for *Conſtantinople*, he being clothed in the *Italian* faſhion, and ſpruce, they juſtled him: He not yet conſidering, how the place had changed his condition, ſtood upon his *termes*, till they with their Axes, and iron Maces (the weapons of that *Country*,) broke two of his ribs, in which caſe, we left him behinde, halfe dead, either to get backe as he could, or be devoured of beaſts: Not two houres after, I walking alone, on the other ſide of the river, met ſixe, or ſeven more, who eſpying a Dagger in my pocket, ſnatcht it ſuddenly,

ſuddenly, and ſet it againſt my breaſt; wherewith one of them ſpeaking *Italian*, I won ſo farre upon them, with reſpective words, as they had me into a houſe, where wee eate, dranke, and lodged together; and though ſome got very drunke, none offered mee any injurie, but kindly adviſed me, to lay aſide that weapon, and uſe ſuch as the Countrey permitted; finally after daily ſucceſſe in the like kinde, I grew ſo confident of the *Turkiſh* nature, as when *Lances*, or *Knives*, were often ſet againſt me, I doubted not my ſelfe, unleſſe it were by a *Drunkard*, or a *Souldier volunter*; for drinke makes the *fancy* of the one uncertaine, and the other going to merit *Paradiſe* by killing of *Chriſtians* was no ſafe company for mee; nor were my wayes being framed onely to receive *inſolency*, able to entertaine malice, eſpecially a *malice* engaged by *Religion*: This haughty diſpoſition of theirs, makes the faſhions of other *Countreys* rather deſpiſed, then *imitated*, ſo that in all the In-land of *Turky*, where *Chriſtian* Merchants uſe not, if I appeared in the leaſt part clothed like a *Chriſtian*, I was tufted like an Owle among other birds: at firſt I imputed it to *Barbariſme*; but afterward lamenting thereof to one of the better ſort, to note how they underſtood it; hee told mee, they would have no *novelties*, and therefore would diſgrace all new *examples*; then I perceived it to be a piece rather of *Inſtitution*, then *Incivility*; for they deſiring perpetuall *hoſtility* with the *Chriſtians*, muſt eſtrange the people from their *Cuſtomes* as utterly as may bee; Now there is no innovation drawes in forreigne manners faſter, then that of *Apparell*: Beſides that, it ſeemes honourable for the *Turkiſh* Nation, to

retaine their ancient *habit* of clothing; for as the *French Court* gives this side of the World patterne of apparell, so does the *Turkish* to the *Levant*: Yet they to this day vary but little from that long, and loose manner of garment reported to have beene ever used in the *East*: Their houses are generally made of *brick* dryed in the *Sunne*; poore, and low, that they may not be worth taking from the child, when the father dyes: The *publique* buildings are vaste, and stately a farre off; that also is wonderfully beautified by the abundance of *trees*; planted among the houses; so as each *Citie* seemes rather a Wood, then a *Citie*; which beside the pleasant aspect, Shelters against the Summers Sunne, and Winters winde: the streets are not broad, but paved with an high foot cause on each side, in the middle is passage for Carts, and Horses, from the Caves on both sides, is made a boorded Arch not very close, yet much defensive against *Sunne*, and *raine*: Vpon the taking of any Towne, the first thing they erect, is publique *Bathes*, which they establish with faire revenues: so that for lesse then two pence, any man, or woman may bee bathed with cleane linnen, and neate attendance; it is death for any man to enter when women *bath*, which he shall know by a Barre before the *doore*: *hee* or *shee* who *bathe* not twice, or thrice a weeke, are held *nasty*; every time they make *water* or other uncleane exercise of nature, they wash those parts, little regarding who stands by; if a *dog* chance to touch their *hand*, they wash presently: before *Prayer* they wash both *face*, and *hands*, sometimes the *head*, and *privities*: many of their Customes have been in *Egypt* thousands of yeares before

Mahome-

Mahometiſme; ſo neceſſary a thing to prevent diſeaſes, is cleanlineſſe in hot *Countryes*, and to men of groſſe food; to this *Herodotus* aſcribes the old circumciſion in *Egypt*, and ſo doe I that of *Mahomet*, who had no *diviner* warrant, and cared not for bare imitation: for the *Authors* of *Superſtition* when they find *Cuſtomes* very uſefull, knowing that reaſon ſuffices not to hold them in practice with the vulgar, they plant them amongſt their other *ceremonies*, and make them *conſciencious*, which is the onely way to put them upon low capacities: in the skirts of each Towne, neere ſome river, or other pleaſing proſpect there uſe to bee round open *Garden houſes*, where any may ſit, and paſſe time: Beſides all former reſpects, there is another feate, which furniſhes *Turky* with magnificent *Bridges*, *Hanes*, *Meskeetoes*, *High wayes*, and other publique *ſtructures*; that is this: When any Provinciall *Governour*, is both for *riches*, and *rapine*, notorious, hee is ſure ere long to be circumvented, or elſe laid open to the accuſer, for a confiſcation; He to prevent this, hath no fairer way, then for the good publique, to make ſome worke of eminent magnificence; wherein he gaines two ſafe points of reputation, in being held Pious, and exhauſt; the one ſtops the *Accuſer*, the other the *Exthequer*: Their *Diet* is very full, and groſſe, they will refuſe all dainties for a piece of fat *Mutton*; that they ſeeth with *Rice*, which is the moſt generall food they uſe; they call that mixture *Pilawe*, over it they put *milke* made thicke, and ſower, called *Yugurt*, with *Peaſe*, *Rice*, and *Mutton* they make their *Porrage Churbah*: theſe are the three ordinary diſhes of *Turky*; they want not others, as *Luxury*, or neceſſity require:

require: Their mighty eating I impute to the drinking of *water*, which after awhile, makes a good stomacke, as by experience I found: They abhorre *blond*, and things strangled, and care little for *fish*, or *fowle*, but often buy them alive, to let them goe; whereto they pretend no *Metempsychosis*, or any other reason, but that of naturall compassion; wherein they are so good, as to let *fowle* feede of their *Granaries*, especially those of *Ioseph*, at *Gran Cairo*, a place is left open for *Birds*, and some thousands of *Ryalls* yearely scored off for the same to the *Bashah*; thus are in *Turky* all *Birds* so tame, never used to violence, as I have throwne my Coate upon *Turtle-Doves* in the high-wayes, and *Quailes* would ordinarily *hop* upon our *legges*, and *armes*, as we slept in the *fields*: Every night they shut *Dogs*, and *Cats* forth of doores; that is a piece of their *Religion*, and a cleanly one: the *Dogs* goe most together making hideous noyse, and are dangerous by night, to *theeves*, and *drunkards*; others seldome walke among them after it is darke: The only beastly peece of *injustice* I found among the *Turkes*, was their confidence, to catch or buy up for *Slave*, any *Christian* they find in the *Countrey*; nor can hee escape unlesse where hee be a setled knowne *Merchant*, or goe with some *Protector*: I met with many who in such Voyages as *mine* had falne short, and *prophesied* the like to me: I have divers times beene put to defend my selfe with my *Knife*, from being shoved into houses, by those who would have kept me a *Slave*; and scarce any day past, but some or other cheapned mee with the *Ianizary*; who if hee had sold mee, I had no remedy, beside what disdaine of life might

might have presented: this I held the worst part of my danger, and against which, there is no preparation of assurance, but in a finall resolution; yet as much as in mee lay, I used two wayes of prevention: one was when they questioned my condition, & designe, which was often; I gave them severall accounts, as I noted the *Place*, and *Auditory*; still in effect to shew me borne *rich*, but falne to *povertie*, without any fault of mine; my friends all dead, and that having no abilitie for gaine, I had wager'd the small reliques of my fortune, upon a returne from *Constantinople*, and *Gran Cairo*: this though farre below my fortunes, yet passed with them for truth, and such a one, as embellished with fit circumstance, procured mee esteeme, and compassion; and which was above all, made mee appeare unprofitable to the buyer; for they buy more in hope of ransome, then service: and therefore often enquired, where I had any correspondence: my other way was to note the territories adjoyning, with the wayes for flight, to study our company: and giving *wine* to some, *money* to others, I ever kept in secret pension some of the *Caravan* who understood the *language*, and told mee all that past: then in each place of abode, I acquainted my selfe with some *Renegadoe*, whose story after he had delivered, I knew how to make him so much my friend, as in case of danger, would have helpt me to flye, or conceale: herein was the most expence, and unquiet of my *voyage*: this excepted, the *Turkish* disposition is generous, loving, and honest; so farre from falsifying his promise, as if he doe but lay his *hand* on his *breast*, *beard*, or *heard*, as they use; or chiefely breake *bread*

with me, if I had an hundred lives, I durſt venture them upon his word, eſpecially if he be a naturall *Turke*, no *Moore*, *Arab*, or *Egyptian*; to thoſe I never committed my ſelfe, till they had engaged wife, and children for my ſafe delivery: They ſeldome travell ſingle, but expecting till a great number bee bound for the ſame place, goe, and lodge together: this ſecures from theeves unleſſe they come in troopes, and then the *Governour* ſends againſt them: Though great part of *Turky* be but of new plantation, and therefore not yet populous, nevertheleſſe, in every place of good paſturage, there are Shepheards, ſome of them with flocks of two or three thouſand, feeding from one Citie, to another, which cauſes ſuch plentie in Towne, and Countrey, as for an halfe-penny in moſt townes they ſell as much roſted *Mutton*, as one man can eate, and for two ſhillings three-pence I have ſeene a live fat ſheepe bought in places two hundred miles from any *Citie*. In moſt townes an halfe-penny loafe will ſuffice two or three men a meale: This plenty was firſt cauſed by depopulation, but will in time, breed greater numbers of their owne race: The naturall *Turks*, and the *Renegadoes* are not ſubject to thoſe taxes and tolles of *Chriſtendome*, nor is their quiet, and plentie fit to be publiſhed among the adjoyning *Chriſtians*; only vineyards in whoſe hand ſoever, pay to the *Spahyes*, to the *Guardians*, and others, becauſe *Wine* is a prohibited Ware; yet after all thoſe perſecutions, it is much cheaper there, then in *Chriſtendome*, but not every where to be had, for though in that point, *Mahomets* wiſe order ſuffer violence, yet with the better part it prevailes, and

makes

makes ſome drinke with ſcruple, others with danger; the baſer ſort when taken drunk, are often *Baſtinadoed* on the bare feet; and I have ſeene ſome after a fit of drunkenneſſe, lye a whole night crying, and praying to *Mahomet* for interceſſion, that I could not ſleepe neere them; ſo ſtrong is conſcience even where the foundation is but imaginary: This want of *wine* hath deviſed other drinkes to their meate, for the better ſort; as *Vſaph* which is *water* ſod with *Raiſins*, ſometimes with *Honey*; but above the reſt, they eſteeme *Sherbets* made with *Sugar*, the juyce of *Lemmons*, *Peaches*, *Apricockes*, *Violets*, or other *Flowers*, *Fruits*, and *Plumbes* as each countrey affoords; theſe are dryed together, into a conſiſtence reaſonable hard, and portable for there uſe in *warre*, or elſe-where, mingling about a ſpooneſull with a quart of *water*: They have another drinke not good at meat, called *Cauphe* made of a *Berry*, as bigge as a ſmall *Beane*, dryed in a Furnace, and beat to powder, of a ſoote colour, in taſte a little *Bitteriſh* that they ſeeth, and drinke hote as may be endured: it is good all houres of the day, but eſpecially morning, and evening, when to that purpoſe, they entertaine themſelves 2 or 3 houres in *Cauphe-houſes*, which in all *Turky* abound more then *Innes*, and *Ale-houſes* with us. It is thought to be the old blacke broth uſed ſo much by the *Lacedemonians*, and dryeth ill humors in the ſtomacke, comforteth the braine, never cauſeth drunkenneſſe, or any other ſurfeit, and is a harmeleſſe entertainment of good fellowſhip; for there upon ſcaffolds, halfe a yard high, and covered with Mats, they ſit *croſſe legg'd* after the *Turkiſh* manner, many times two or three hundred together,

gether, talking, and likely with ſome poore *Muſicke* paſſing up and downe: The *Muſicke* of *Turky* is worth conſideration; through all thoſe vaſte Dominions, there runnes one tune, and for ought I heard, no more, nor can every man play that; yet ſcarce any but hath a *fiddle*, with two ſtrings, and at Feaſts, and other meetings, will confidently play upon it, but hee knowes not to what tune, nor can play the ſame twice over; this I'm ſure of; for to make experiment, I have ventured to play at divers meetings, pretending the ayers of my countrey, to note whether they had skill or no, and tooke ſo well as they have often made me play againe; then I found their skill and mine alike, for I never underſtood the leaſt touch of any inſtrument; Nothing could more diſguiſe their *Genius* unto me, who was uſed to gueſſe at the *fanſies* of men by the *ayres* wherewith I found them moſt taken, almoſt as much as by their diſcourſe: I muſt not forget to note their *Ielouſie*, wherein a *Turke* exceeds an *Italian*, as farre as he us; the cauſe is *Polygamy*, which makes the husband guiltie of inſufficient correſpondence and therein fearefull that his wife may ſeeke a further ſatisfaction; therefore their women goe muffled all but the eyes, nor are ſuffred to goe to *Church*, or ſo much as looke out at the windowes of their owne houſes: The man may divorce when he will, with reſtitution of Ioynture, and ſome further ſatisfaction, as the *Iudge* pleaſes, yet not without ſome reaſonable pretence againſt the woman: I ſaw at *Andrinople* a woman with many of her friends went weeping to a *Iudge*; where in his preſence, ſhe tooke of her *Shooe*, and held it the ſole upward, but ſpake nothing

nothing; I enquired what it meant, one told me, it was the ceremony uſed when a married woman complaines that her husband would abuſe her againſt nature, which is the only cauſe, for which ſhe may ſue a divorce as ſhee then did; that delivery by way of *Embleme*, ſeemed neate, where the *fact* was too uncleane for *language*: There are very few beggars in *Turkey*, by reaſon of the great plentie of *Victuals*; only one ſort I wondred at, that is their *Santones* who are able cunning *Rogues*, much like our *Tom* of *Bedlams*; ever with ſome ſuch diſguiſe to pretend a crazed braine; but they *act* in a more *grave*, *ſublime*, and *meeke* way then ours; why theſe are reſpected, I could never heare any reaſon other then compaſſion; but I obſerved ſuch a reverence borne them, as made mee thinke it *religious*; nor is it ſtrange, that *ſuperſtitions* ſhould honour all *eclypſe* of *underſtanding*, whoſe light diſcovers them too farre: There is no people more courteous of *Salutation*, then the *Turkes*, in meeting upon the *high way*, one with a *ſtoope*, and his *hand* upon his *breaſt*, bids *Salaum Aleek*, the other with like obeiſance, replyes *Aleek Salaum*; and when any one comes into company, the reſt ſalute him with a *Merahbah Sultanum*, ever ſweetning their converſation, with ſuch accent of pronunciation, and ſo much reſpective geſture, as ſavours of a gentle *Genius*, free from that rudeneſſe, whereof they are accuſed: Their *Sepultures* are notable; thoſe of *Princes* or great *men*, are covered over with *ſilke*, or cloth of *gold*, with a *Turbant*, at the *Head*, and ſet under a vaulted Arch ſupported by foure Marble pillars; ſome with a little *Cocke* of *fountaine water*, and *lamps* continually burning;

ning; they are made neere the *Meskeeto*, especially if they built one, but never within it; the more ordinary, are buryed in some pleasant place without the Citie, with an high stone standing at the head, and another at the feet; that at the head, hath sometimes an *Epitaph*, and if it be a man of qualitie is made at top in forme of a *Turbant*; those who bestow a Marble-stone over them, have it in the middle cut through about a yard long, and a foot broad; therein they plant such a kinde of plants, or flowers as endure greene all the yeare long; which seeme to grow out of the dead body, thinking thereby to reduce it againe into play, though not in the Scene of sensible creatures, yet of those vegetable, which is the next degree, and perhaps a preferment beyond the dust.

The *Turkish* Nation cannot yet be generally abandoned to vice, having two such great enemies, the *Christian* on this side, the *Persian* on that; were they once removed, it would soone corrupt, like *Rome* after the fall of *Carthage* and *Antiochus*, or worse; for then it would have a farre greater Empire, than ever the *Roman* was, nor is it much lesse already, nor wanting so much in extent, as it exceeds in being more absolute, and better compact. It hath ever beene, and yet is the vanitie of Nations, to esteeme themselves civiller, and more ingenious, because more curious in superstitions than other people, whose moderation, diversity, or disdaine of those follies, they terme barbarous, and beastly stupidity, uncapable of such illuminations; thus of old, the *Egyptians* despised the *Grecians*, they the *Romans*; the *Romans* all the World; and at this day the *Papists* us; the *Iewes* them;

them; the *Mahometans* all. After this discourse of the party imperiall, I must not forget those other Sects which it hath in its subjection; they are generally *Christians*, and *Iewes*: *Christian* strangers they call *freink*, but their owne Subjects are either *Latines*, *Armenians*, *Greekes*, or of another sort whereof I have seene infinite numbers in all that tract of *Bulgary*, and *Serviah*, who are baptized onely in the name of Saint *Iohn*, their difference *Theologicall* I enquired not, but in faction I noted them so desperate malicious towards one another, as each loves the *Turke* better than they doe either of the other, and serve him for Informers, and instruments against one another: the hatred of the *Greeke* Church to the *Romish* was the losse of *Belgrado* in *Hungary*, and is at this day so implacable, as hee who in any *Christian* warre upon the *Turke*, should expect the least good wish from the *Christians* in those parts, would finde himselfe utterly deceived: I often was helpt by *Turkes*, and *Renegadoes*, against the malice of their *Christians*; at *Rhodes* they informed the *Bashae* of us for burying a Boy of our company, and but for a *Spanish Renegadoe*, it had cost our libertie. The *Latines* are *Papists*, but so few, and despised, as not to be reckoned. The *Armenians* or *Chaldeans*, are also *Christians*, but have a deeper tincture of *Mahometisme* than the rest: The *Greeke* Church seemes little inferiour in number to the *Roman*, for though the *Catholickes* are thicker in *France*, *Spaine*, *Germany*, and *Italy*, than the others in *Turky*, *Muscovie*, and *Persia*; yet these Provinces doe so infinitely exceed those in extent, as will make the Greeke Church, though

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in thinner Plantations, more numerous than the other: This proportion was assured cleare before the losse of *Constantinople*, which to *Rome* it selfe, if not considered as a Corrivall, was a deepe blow. Now in all *Turky*, the number of *Christians* is wonderfully abated, for beside the slaughter in conquest, they are daily diminished by other Arts. The *Turke* takes a more pernicious way to extinguish Christianitie, than ever the Heathen Emperours did; their hot persecutions got them the envie which followes cruelty, and made the people compassionate the afflicted cause, whereby commiseration which is a strong piece of humane nature, blew the flame of zeale, and raised more affection to the cause, than terrour could suppresse; thence came the saying, *Sanguis Martyrum Semen Ecclesiæ:* the *Turke* puts none to death for Religion, whereby none from Fire, or Gallowes moove compassion to their cause, Hee rather sucks the purse, than unprofitable blood, and by perpetuall poverty renders them low towards himselfe, and heavie to one another: Hee turnes the *Christian* Churches into *Meskeetoes*, much suppressing the publike exercise of Religion, especially of the *Romish*, though not utterly, so that each generation becomes lesse instructed than other, in so much that at this time (as by tryall I found) many who professe themselves *Christians*, scarce know what they meane by being so; Finally, perceiving themselves poore, wretched, taxed, disgraced, deprived of their children, and subject to the insolence of every Raskall, they begin to consider, and preferre this present World, before that other which they so little understand

derſtand. This turnes ſo many thouſands to *Mahometaniſme*, and prevailes with leſſe ſcandall, than fire and ſword would doe, in as much as it goes leſſe harſh with a man to forget his Religion, than to defie it; for conſcience wrought on by education, holds the mind of man, as a lace wound about a body; the *Turkiſh* courſe unlaces it by degrees, as it had beene wound up, ſo bringing it off cleare; but bloody perſecution ſtriving to pull it away at a ſnatch, is too ſudden a violence, diſordering and intangling things faſter then they were. Thus if wee view theſe affaires no further then the eye of reaſon can reach, he ſeemes in a probable way to taint all the *Chriſtians* under his Dominions; but it muſt bee the worke of time; in the meane-while, they ſerve to fill his coffers, and in effect ſupply him with *Gibeonites*, and Husbandmen to till his Land, while his *Muſſelmen* are reſerved to the commanding employment of the Sword. Therefore hee doth not much care for a generall converſion, as appeared in *Solyman* the ſecond, who ſeeing a company of many thouſands fall downe before him, and hold up the fore-finger, (as their manner of converſion is) he asked what mooved them to turne, they replyed it was to bee eaſed of their heavy taxations; hee diſdaining that baſeneſſe, or not willing to loſe in tribute, for an unſound acceſſion in Religion, rejected their converſion, and doubled their taxations: nevertheleſſe particular Convertites, if ſerious, voluntary, and Perſons of important condition, are received with honour, and large reward, eſpecially ſtrangers; I ſaw at *Belgrado* a feaſt carryed by above threeſcore perſons, and after

all, a Horſe worth at leaſt thirty pounds, ſent from the *Baſhae* to one of theſe at the day of his circumciſion, and I was told hee had neere a thouſand Dollers given by others; but hee had borne good Office in *Tranſilvania*. I once met at a feaſt a youth whoſe Father was Governour of a neighbour Towne in *Tranſilvania*, ſome in a jeaſting manner threatned circumcifion to us both: I knowing their intereſt lay all towards him, firſt ſevered my cauſe from his, and then jeſted my ſelfe off. But the next day, they ſent to apprehend him, and if ſome of his Countreymen had not helpt him over the *Danubius* by night, hee had beene ſhut up, for beſides the intereſſe of ſtate, he was a handſome youth, and his Father able for ranſome, which are two ſtrong motives, unleſſe it bee upon ſuch termes, there is ſeldome any compulſion of conſcience, and then not by death, where no criminall offence gives occaſion. I did much converſe with *Renegadoes*, and had good opportunitie by their *Italian* tongue, to ſound what ſpirits they were, and on what motives they fell off; generally I found them Atheiſts, who left our cauſe for the *Turkiſh* as the more thriving in the World, and fuller of preferment: theſe hate us not otherwiſe than in ſhew, unleſſe where they find themſelves abhorred for their Apoſtacy; then take heed, for in your ruine they get both revenge, and reputation of zeale; but with a more opportune behaviour, I have wonne much courteſie upon them, and upon occaſion, put my life at one of their diſcretions, and found him Noble; theſe are the voluntary *Renegadoes*; there are another ſort, whom hard uſage, and captivitie brings in, rather

ther than any ambition, or diſguſt at home. Theſe though neceſſitate to hold on, yet they beare a great good will to *Chriſtians*, and likely a deepe grudge to the *Turkes*; I firſt noted this by an Eunuch of the Garriſon of *Belgrade*, I had with money made him to friend, againſt any neceſſitie of flight, I going to viſite him in his houſe, nigh the River *Dannbius*, found him alone very drunke; hee out of that heate, and experience of my engagement fell to rayle againſt the *Turkes*, andwithall ſhewing, me how they had marred his game, well (quoth hee) doe you ſee that River, there ſeldome hath paſt weeke, ſince I have beene in this Citie, (which was halfe a yeare) but ſome night or other, I have throwne ſome of their children therein, and told mee that formerly in other places, hee had done many ſuch ſecret revenges, for their gelding of him: before my experience of theſe Apoſtataes, I ſuppoſed that their paradiſe had won many from our ſide; but of all that I practiſed, there was none taken either with that, or other points of their doctrine, but manifeſtly with reſpects worldly, wherefore ſeeing how many daily goe from us to them, and how few of theirs to us; it appeares of what conſequence the proſperitie of a cauſe is to draw men unto it, and how uncertainely they judge of all other merit. The chiefe Sect whereof I deſired to be enformed was the Iewes; whoſe moderne condition is more condemned, then underſtood by *Chriſtian*-Writers, and therefore by them delivered with ſuch a zealous ignorance, as never gave me ſatisfaction: Their *Primitive* confeſſion was Shepheards, whoſe innocent kind of life had leiſure for

the ſtudy of that *Hyerarchie*, which in after times, their ſetled poſſeſſion of *Canaan*, put into act; But (as we daily ſee,) Neceſſitie makes ſhifts, and nothing corrupts cleare wits more then deſperate fortunes, & forreine converſation; ſo it befell them in their frequent Captivities, wherein the malice of their eſtate, and corruptions of the Gentiles, did extreamely debauch their old innocence, and from Shepheards, or Tillers of land, turned them to what they now are, Merchants, Brokers, and Cheaters; hereto is added no ſmall neceſſitie from their Religion, which as of old, ſo at this day, renders them more generally odious, then any one ſort of men, whereby they are driven to helpe themſelves by ſhifts of wit, more then others are; and ſo as it were bandying their faction, againſt the reſt of Mankind, they become better ſtudyed, and practiſed in malice, and knavery, then other men: This makes them thrive notwithſtanding all their oppreſſions, to ſuch exceſſive riches, as by themſelves, I have heard aleadged as a teſtimony of divine *Benediction*: They are generally found the moſt nimble, and *Mercuriall* wits in the world; which in part, is deſcended from the originall *complexion* of their forefathers, who gave notable teſtimonies of a ſubtle generation; and hath beene much advantaged by their *Moſaicall* inſtitution of Dyet; a thing of no ſmall effect to refine the bloud, and ſpirits in ſo many deſcents; yet above all, I impute it to this unceſſant neceſſitie, and exerciſe of wit, which ever keepes it up, without growing too remiſſe, and ſtupid, as uſually happens, where men are not quickned by ſuch occaſions: Hereupon it is, that every *Vizier*, and *Baſhae* of

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State uſes to keepe a *Iew* of his private Counſell, whoſe malice, wit, and experience of *Chriſtendome*, with their continuall intelligence, is thought to adviſe moſt of that miſchiefe, which the *Turke* puts in execution againſt us; Nevertheleſſe, in moſt of their converſation, I noted rather the dexteritie of a Cheater, or Mountebanke, then any ſolid wiſedome; and ſo in their raylings at *Chriſt*, few invade him by any ſtayd politique way of *Atheiſme*, moſt of them prophane him with beaſtly tales or ſuperſtitious accounts; Divers of them reade the new Teſtament maliciouſly to cavill, and elude the miracles of *Chriſt*, wickedly imputing them to conſpiracie among the Actors, and partialitie in the Writers, as of a Legend; above all places in Scripture, they abuſe that, where it is ſaid, that when hee was to goe up to the Paſſeover, but few dayes before his Death, his kindred, and thoſe about him did not yet beleeve; whereby they (not knowing faith to bee the gift of grace, rather then of reaſon) ſlander his miracles for not ſo manifeſt as wee conceive: Once at their celebration of a Sabbath at *Niſſ* in *Serviah*, I was walking with divers of their *Rabbines*, eſpecially one, much reverenced by the reſt, who was principall of the *Synagogue* at *Sophya*; he would needs urge a diſcourſe of *Chriſtianity*, where after his malice had wearied it ſelfe, I asked him whether it were not an undenyable ſigne of Divine ayde to our cauſe, that with ſuch a meeke humilitie, as that of *Chriſt*, had raiſed it ſelfe over all the proudeſt Oppreſſors; Hee (as the nature of poyſon is to infect things of moſt contrary condition) perverting this reaſon, replyed that *Chriſt*

came when the world had beene tamed by the *Romans*, whose cruell victories, and heavy yoake had broken the Spirits of most Nations, whereupon hee would not build his *Religion* as the old *Heathen* had ever done, upon *Heroique* brave acts, but on the contrary meeke humilitie of contrite hearts; which being the greatest number, (especially by that time they come to governe) causes it to prevaile so well; This seeming a cold *Atheisme*, hee further made vaine, with an addition concerning the severall ages of the World; comparing the case with this *Microcosme* of man, whose infancy is simple; youth brave; manhood firme; but his decaying age faints till the end shuts all up; each of these periods did hee pretend guided by Doctrines sutable, and to the latter rejected *Christianitie*, whose humble contempt of the World, hee ascribed to the Worlds old age, (as in man) growne weary of it selfe; After answer hereto, I desired to understand somewhat of their *Caball*, which I had alwayes held the great secret of the *Iewes*; I demanded whether it consisted in that *Arithmeticall* signification of *letters* as wee suppose, telling him withall, that it seemed strange, how *letters*, and *words* which were imposed differently by the humour of man, could touch upon the realitie of things in themselves, which did not acknowledge our devices; He answered, that in part the *Cabball* did depend upon *letters*, and *words*, but onely *Hebrew*, wherein *Adam* named things when he was in *state* of *Innocencie*, and understood their Nature; but in languages made sinne the fall, the foundation wanted; they as the issue of confusion assure nothing therein; then he added

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the ſtory of it; telling me that *Caball* ſignifies *tradition*, which was the way whereby it was transferred from one age to another, and that it was in ſome meaſure a reparation of our knowledge loſt in the fall of *Adam*, and againe revealed from God foure times; firſt to *Adam*, who upon his ejection out of Paradiſe, ſitting very diſconſolate, God (quoth he) ſent the Angell *Raguell* to comfort him, and finding his chiefe ſorrow to bee in loſing the knowledge of that dependancy, and punctuall commerce which the creatures have with their Creator, and amongſt one another, the Angel for his illumination therein, inſtructed him of the peculier moments of time naturall, and proper to each paſſage, wherein things elſe impoſſible, might be brought to paſſe with felicitie; hereat I told him, that there was not in our Bible any mention of the Angel *Raguels* comforting, or inſtructing of *Adam*; whereto he replyed like a curſed *Iew*, that the *Popes* had (not only in that place, but in many others,) clipped, amplified, and miſ-related, the Old Teſtament, the better to conforme it with their New, for their inſtitutions Civill, and Eccleſiaſticall which depend thereon: The *Caball* (ſaid he) held in tradition many ages, till time with the accidents of the Floud, and *Babell*, loſt it: Then once more God diſcovered it to *Moyſes* in the Buſh; this he proved out of *Eſdras*, a Booke high in eſteeme with them; where in the ſecond Booke God is brought in, ſaying, --*enarravi ei multa mirabilia, & oſtendi ei temporum ſecreta, ac finem, & præcepi ei dicens hæc palam facies verba; hæc abſcondes*; therefore *Moyſes* publiſhed thoſe --*mirabilia*; the Creation; the law; and the *Iſraelites* bringing forth

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of *Egypt*; but those--*secreta, ac fines temporum*, hee disclosed to none beside his seventy Rulers over *Israel*; these traditions soone fayled, in the oppressions under the *Philistins*; but the third time God revealed it againe; that was to *Salomon* in a dreame; for it is said of *Salomon* that he knew --*initium, & consummationem, & medietatem temporum*; by this Art, he wrote many Bookes of all things from the *Cedar*, to the *Hysop* with divers others; all which were lost in the Captivitie ensuing: Therefore the last time, he pretended it restored to *Esdras*; whom as himself Writes, God made to retire fortie dayes, with five Scribes who in that space wrote 204. Bookes: the first 134. God commanded to publish for the reading of all, both worthy, and unworthy: The latter seventy were to passe private, onely among the wise of the people; these later 70 they pretend *Caballastique*, and not yet all lost: When I considered this Art, it put mee in mind of what the Prophet sayes to the Church of *Israel*--*Thy habitation is in the midst of deceivers*: for although in things of inferiour natures, as well as in the passions of man, there are--*molles aditus, & apta tempora*; wherein they are better disposed for this, or that impression, then at other times, yet doe not these open them further then to an agent that comes opportune, and in a way naturally proper to the pre-disposition of the subject; thus a Feaver is easier cured at one time, then another; one medicine hits one accesse, another the next; the like may be observed in all things; but to extend this beyond its due limits, and to waies improper, as to wishing, writing, speaking and other charmes, which cannot reach the realitie of things,

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comes to as profound a nothing, as *Hermes* his *Sigill*, or *Paracelsus* his *Spell* against *Flyes*: Their great councell of *Sanhedrin* consisting of seventy one in imitation of *Moyses*, and his seventy Elders, not being able to worke such wonders, did nevertheless strive to continue the reputation of the old *Thearchy*; to that purpose they glorified this devise of *Caball*, whose pretence of secret information from God, even in their forsaken times, served them as *Numa* his pretended meetings with the Nymph *Egeria*, *Mahomets* raptures with the Angel *Gabriel*, and the like, to countenance their Ordinances with Divine repute among the People; This devise was well framed to take with the *Iewes*, who generally are light, ayeriall, and fanaticall braines, spirited much like our hot *Apocalyps* men, or fierce expounders of *Daniel*, apt to worke themselves into the fooles Paradise of a sublime dotage: They expect their Messias with an unwearyed assurance; and as all Propheticall delayes doe easily find excuse, so have they; restoring their hope with augmentation of glory in the more perfect tryall; At his comming, they expect a temporall kingdome, whereof I heard them discourse with so much gust, as seemed to have a touch of the *Sadducy*, whose appetite relishes a present fruition, better then the state of Resurrection; To discover this fully, I told them that my thought it might seeme to them but just, that all those who had lived, and dyed constant expecting the Messias, should not by untimely Death lose the fruits of their constancy, but be restored to Life, at his comming, to enjoy and make up his Kingdome; this they received with much applause, and (as flattery uses to be) it was by them held an illumination, which they embracing of me, seconded with

ſuch a *Romanzo* of their future kingdome, as ſhewed a thirſt of revenging their captivities, and therewith to enjoy the world in that timely Reſurrection: Above all bleſſings given of God, they preferre that of -- *Increaſe and multiply*; To hold it a bleſſing they have reaſon; but why that ſhould be thought the greateſt, I know not; unleſſe becauſe of their *Salacity*, ever noted for -- *projectiſſima in libidinem Gens*; and ſo apt to grow like the ſands of the Sea in number; or elſe for propagation of the kinde, which is the chiefe act of thoſe who conſider themſelves no higher, then as parts of the World, & of that taken in the bare continuance, without any of its further operations: They may drinke water alone, but not wine mingled therewith, unleſſe they have a diſpenſation; that which is pure wine they call wine of the Law; this perhaps was one among other reaſons, why they were of old, miſtaken to have worſhipped *Bacchus*: when they kill any living creature, they firſt turne the face of it Eaſt-ward, then ſaying, be it ſanctified in the name of the great God King of Heaven, and Earth, they cut the throat with a knife without any gap in the edge; if that be not obſerved they will not eate of the meat, but hold it utterly prophane; moſt of the fat they caſt away, eſpecially about the loyne and kidnyes; that of each Mutton, or Beefe they ſcarce eate halfe; theſe with many other reſtrictions of Dyet, I urged as difficulties of victualing their Armies, when the Meſſias ſhould come; but they readily ſalved it with power of miracles, which ſhall ſave him all labour, and care: he is expected of the Tribe of *Iudah*, which was ſetled in *Portugall*, where they boaſt, and in *Spaine* to have millions of their race, to whom they give compleat diſpenſation, to counterfeit *Chriſtianity*,

ſtianity, even to the degree of *Prieſthood*, and that none are diſcovered but ſome hot ſpirits, whoſe zeale cannot temporize: This reverence to the Meſſias makes them throughout the whole world, breed their children up in *Portugall* ſpeech, and make it their domeſtick tongue. The Iewes of *Italy*, *Germany*, and the *Levant*, excepting the *Banditoes* of *Spaine*, are of *Benjamin*; the other ten Tribes in the deſtruction of *Ieroboams* kingdome by *Salmanaſſer* were ledde captives beyond *Euphrates*, whence they never returned: in which deſtruction, perhaps worſe then this of their brethren, they had the happineſſe never to perſecute *Chriſt*: Then I asked if they had there degenerate into the race and *Gentiliſme* of the *Heathen*, as our *Chriſtians* have done in the Holy Land; whom now we know not from other *Turkes*, but by ſome touch of language: They aſhamed of ſuch Apoſtacy, told me, that thoſe ten Tribes are not found any where, but either ſwallowed like *Corahs* company, or as other *Rabbines* write, blowne away with a whirlwinde; ſo apt are light wits to imagine God leſſe glorified in his owne glorious wayes of Nature, becauſe ordinary, then in the puffes of there vaine deviſed miracles; wherein while they affect to ſeeme grave, and profound, thay become fond, and ſhallow, not knowing the wayes of that vertue which moveth all things: In there Divine Service, they make one of the beſt ſort to reade a Chapter of *Moyſes*, then ſome Boy, or Raſkall reade a peece of the prophets; in the middle of the Synagogue is a round place vaulted over, ſupported by pillars; therein ſometimes one of their Doctors walks up and downe, and in *Portugheſe*, exalts the Meſſias, comforts their captivitie, and rayles at *Chriſt*.

Thay have a Cupboord made to repreſent the Ta-

bernacle, wherein they lay up the Tables of the Law, which now and then they take forth and kisse: they sing manly tunes, but frequently that of *Adonai*, which is the ordinary name of *God*; for *Iehovah* they mention not but upon high occasions; at Circumcision, Boyes are set to yall out *Davids* Psalmes so loud as dins the Infants cry: the Synagogue is hung round with Glasse lamps burning: every man at his entrance puts on a linnen Cope, first kissing it; but else they use no manner of reverence, or signe of devotion: I knowing discontent apt to disclose secrets, got straight acquaintance with one of them who had a great mind to turne *Turk*; his chiefe scandall was, that hee had often seene their Elders in the midst of Service fall together by the eares, and with holy Candlesticks, Incense-pans, and other consecrate instruments, break one anothers pates: They suffer no women to enter the Synagogue, but appoint them a Gallery without; I did impute it to jealousie; but they told mee it was becaus women have not so divine a soule as men, and are of a lower creation, made only for the propagation, & pleasure of man: this doctrine humbles their wives below that fierce behaviour, whereto competition, and opinion of equality might embolden them: When they turne *Turke*, which is often, they must first acknowledge Christ so farre as the *Turke* does, that is, for a great Prophet, and no more: They seldome turne *Christians*, because of *Images*, and *Swines flesh*, which they hate worse then the name of Christ: they pretend (but maliciously) those few who we see turne in *Italy* are not of them, but poore *Christians* hired from other *Cities*, to personate that part: There is scarce any sect so poore spirited, but will sometimes pretend to a miracle; so did they;

they; for all the voyage, they boasted of an apparition in forme of an old man, to this *Gran Signior*, whom he admonished in favour of the *Iewes*, and then vanished; but at *Constantinople*, where the Scene of the Fable lay, I could heare no such thing: If they were all united, I beleeve there would scarce be found any one race of men more numerous; yet that they can never ciment into a temporall Government of their owne, I reckon two causes, beside the many disadvantages in their *Religion*: First the *Iewish* complexion is so prodigiously *timide*, as cannot be capable of Armes; for this reason they are no where made Souldiers, nor slaves, and in acknowledging the valour of *Davids* Worthies, so different from the Moderne *Hebrewes*, appeares how much a long thraldome may cowe posterity beneath the Spirits of their Ancestors: The other impediment is their extreme corrupt love to private interesse; which is notorious in the continuall cheating, and malice among themselves; so as there would want that justice, and respect to common benefit, without which no civill society can stand: These are the chiefe notes which I gathered in conversing with the *Iewes*; Now there remaines a word or two of the *Zinganaes*: they are right such as our *Gypsies*: I yeeld not to those, who hold them a peculiar cursed stocke: sloath and nastinesse single them out from other men; so as they are the dregs of the people, rather then of several descent: wallowing in the dirt, and Sunne makes them more swarthy then others; they abound in all cities of *Turky*, but steale not like ours, for feare of the cruell severitie, they tell fortunes as cheatingly as ours, and enjoy as little; their true use is for sordid offices, as Broomen, Smithes, Coblers, Tinkers, and the like, whereby the

naturall *Turke* is reserved for more noble employments: few of them are circumciſed, none *Chriſtned*: they weare their rags affectedly, but wander not: their habitation is hovels, and poore houſes in the ſuburbs: contempt ſecures them, and with that, I leave them: By this diſcourſe, it appeares, that the *Turkiſh* Empire is in effect, divided in two parts; the *Turks*, and other Sects; unto theſe are applyed the two paſſions of man, love, and feare: ſo as the Government is to keepe the one ſort ſo as they ſhall not deſire miſchiefe; and the other not able to effect it: to the *Turks* it is a ſweet Monarchy, maintaining them to command the reſt; to the other Sects it is heavy, holding them diſtracted with faction betweene themſelves; diſarming, rifling, taking their goods, & children from them; and awing them with as much inſolency, as may not quite make them run away; Nevertheleſſe the *Gran Signior* hath not the inconvenience of Tyrants, which is to ſecure themſelves againſt their People by Strangers, who are chargeable, and perfidious; for he without charge, is held up by Plantations of his owne People, who in diſcent, and intereſſe are linkt with him; neither hath he the uncertaintie of a civill Prince, who much ſubſiſts on fickle Popular love; for he raignes by force; and his *Turks* are a number able to make it good; wherefore he ſeemes as abſolute as a Tyrant, as happy as a King; and more eſtabliſht then either: yet hath he danger from both parts: love makes apt to grow inſolent, therefore his governing multitudes are that way dangerous.

This hath ſhewed it ſelfe in the tumults of the *Ianizaries*, even as deepe as the bloud Royall: His danger from the enthralled Sects, is not ſo great; they are

to farre ſtupified, and diſunited for rebellion; there is more doubt of depopulation; yet to prevent that, when any province hath beene overlayed, he reſtores it with a gentle *Governor*, and ſlack exactions; and the *Timariots* themſelves, that their Farmes may be well managed, hold up the Farmers with much care: There are two notable ſignes of this *Empyres* ſtrength; one is that moſt neighbouring ſtates pay *Tribute*, or frequent preſents, which is but another name of *Tribute:* The other is that although it be generally obſerved that two, or three ſucceſſions of weake Princes are enough to ruine any Monarchy; this Crowne hath now had five weake Princes, without intervenue of any one active, yet is it in no part demoliſhed: This preſent *Emperor*, though by reaſon of his age, and ſome other diſadvantages, hath not yet put into action, is of *Spirit* like to equall the braveſt of his predeceſſors: Now as all bodyes, though never ſo ſtrong, are ſubject to blowes from without, and diſeaſes within: ſo is this *Empyre* obnoxious to the *Perſian* abroad, and errors of *Government* at home; one hath hapned of late years, which hath bred pernicious diſorder; that was the mercy of *Achmat*, to his brother *Mustapha*; whom he ſeeing a book-man, and weake, did not deſtroy; this was contrary to the *Othoman* cuſtome; and left a ſubject for ambition, and diſguſt, which rather then be without, would make one of waxe if it were poſſible; much more dangerous was it to leave one of colourable pretext, where there was ſo inſolent a faction as the *Ianyzaries:* They forthwith ſerved their turne hereof, who elſe had not beene provided of a King, and ſo forced to endure *Oſman*, for feare of deſtroying that line, in whoſe defect, they fall under the petit

Tartars,

Tartars, which they abhorre: This gave them occasion to taste the Bloud Royall, whose reverence can never be restored, without abolishing the order of *Ianizaries*, which hath beene the Sword hand of the *Empire:* If this discourse might speak in a morall way, it would title this act of *Achmat* a vertue, a high one; But in such a fierce *Government*, many vertues noble, and safe in our States, are against the foundation of theirs: Thus have I set downe what I noted in the *Turkish* Customes; all instruct, either as errors, or by imitation: Nor is the minde of man a perfect Paradise, unlesse there be planted in it the Tree of *Knowledge* both of *Good*, and *Evill*.

HENRY BLOVNT.

FINIS.

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